

of many who had been identified with it in former times, the officer or officers, into whose hands the society had come a few years ago, without knowledge of its old friends, made a pronouncement unfavorable to prohibition, which brought a protest from many whose names were used, who felt that the utterance was unwarranted.

"Now a pronouncement is made again as if a questionnaire had been sent to the 6000 clergy of the Episcopal Church and had been summarized to indicate that the Episcopal Church was opposed to the prohibition laws. Many of us who had no knowledge of any questionnaire do not believe there is any warrant in what has been now stated as the general feeling in our church."

"That our people do think differently about it is not questioned, but nobody has any warrant to speak for the Episcopal Church on the subject, since at the general convention at New Orleans in October, 1925, the House of Bishops by unanimous vote declared that 'facing the danger of the spirit of lawlessness in American life they welcomed the renewed efforts of the Government of the United States to enforce strictly and impartially the prohibition laws and the anti-narcotic laws which are so widely and cynically disregarded, and called upon the people of our church to set a good example of their obedience to law without which no democracy can endure.'"

"The voice of the church was heard in that declaration in an official way, and it should be regarded as expressing the attitude of the Episcopal Church in all other general convention it should be changed."

"Very respectfully yours,
Edwin S. Lines."

Society Terms "Gentle Joke"
A letter to the New York Herald Tribune from the Rev. E. J. Craft of Bridgeport, Conn., was published in the Monitor yesterday, and the following special dispatch from Bridgeport to this paper further challenges the authority of the Church Temperance Society's pronouncement:

The Temperance Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which is characterized as an "ineffective and desultory" organization and its announcement that it will start a nation-wide campaign to overthrow existing prohibition laws termed a "gentle joke" by the Rev. E. J. Craft, rector of Christ Episcopal Church here, in an interview with a Monitor correspondent.

Dr. Craft commended the series of articles on the Eighteenth Amendment by Prof. Herman F. Feldman of Dartmouth College, which are appearing in The Christian Science Monitor and declared that the article on "Industrial efficiency" coincides exactly with the industrial investigation he conducted among the factories and mills of Bridgeport.

"Influence Purely Negative"
Referring to the attitude of the Protestant Episcopal Church generally toward the Temperance Society, Dr. Craft said "its influence is purely negative today as it was yesterday."

Tonight at the Pops

Excerpts from "Carmen".....Bliss
Dance of the Waves from "Lorelei".....Liszt
Lullaby.....Mozart
"Sakio," Symphonic Poem.....Grieg
Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor".....Tchaikovsky
"Dance Macabre," Symphonic Poem.....Saint-Saëns
Marche Slave.....Chauvigny
Children's Round and Festival March from "The Convent on the Cliffs".....Casella
Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana".....Mascagni
"Tannhäuser" Overture.....Wagner
MONDAY, MAY 29
The Music of Heroes.....Bliss
Patriotic Overture.....Bliss
Elegy from "Les Éléments".....Debussy
"Sicilian Vespers," Overture.....Verdi
"William Tell".....Rossini
Siegfried's Rhine Journey, from "Dusk of the Gods".....Wagner
Funeral Music of Siegfried, from "Dusk of the Gods".....Wagner
Ride of the Valkyries, from "The Valkyrie".....Wagner
"A Victory Ball," Fantasy for Orchestra.....Schelling
The Star-Spangled Banner

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Paul S. Soley, C. S. S., member of the Board of Lecturers of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Science, Boston, 100 State Street, corner Cary Avenue and Tudor Street, 8. Annual Banquet of the Y. W. C. A. School of Domestic Science Alumnae Association, Twentieth Century Club, 6. Presentation of "The Garden Lane Players," benefit for the Shubert Memorial Theater, Elizabeth Peabody Play House, 237 Chestnut Street, 8. Musical presentation, "The Gallant Soldier," by The Terhune Opera Company, Boston Square and Company Club, 448 Beacon Street, 8. Reverse Beach formally opens. Theater:
E. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2. S. Colonial—Fred Stone in "Cris-Cross," 8.15.
Copley—"The Ghost Train," 8.30.
Fleet—Tollan, 8.30.
Shubert—"Katie," 8.15.
Wilbur—"Listen, Darling," 8.15.
An exhibit of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 1 to 5, Sunday 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday from 1 to 4 p. m. admission free. Vase Gallery—Paintings by Helen L. Sorenson.
Grace Home Gallery—Paintings by Marguerite Jones; etchings by Mary J. Coulter.

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FELIX D. ROBERTSON

Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Probate and Estates, Commercial Adjustments and Collections.
Practice in State and Federal Courts.
Suite 1215-16, Kirby Building
DALLAS, TEXAS

Lindbergh's Exploit Revives Interest in Floating Islands

Scheme for Establishing Stages in Ocean at Which Airplanes Might Alight and Refuel Comes Into Transatlantic Air Service Consideration

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, May 28.—The project for floating islands in the middle of the Atlantic to enable airplanes to traverse the ocean in several stages has been revived by the magnificent exploit of Captain Lindbergh. After a week of continuous fates, serious attention is being paid to the possibility of an air service between Europe and America, and it is remembered that Lindbergh himself on his arrival remarked that practical steps might be taken to realize a scheme of artificial bays where airplanes can alight at reasonable distances and seek protection from the weather great progress can be accomplished almost immediately.

The question remains whether it is possible to construct floating islands inclosing smooth water. It will be remembered that months ago the Paris correspondent of The

Christian Science Monitor described the French plan for floating islands. Each island was an immense pontoon of horseshoe shape, open at the poop. Perhaps an anchorage in deep water is impracticable, but the construction can be furnished with powerful propellers which would maintain it in position, keeping its nose windward. At the opening would be a breakwater and the internal basin would be comparatively calm.

Experts believe such a design within the capacity of modern engineering skill, and since the island would be twice as long as the most powerful wave it should ride steadily while lateral ballast would prevent rolling.

Lighthouses could be erected on the island and hangars, workshops, hotels, a wireless station, meteorological observatory and warehouses. Four such islands would be sufficient to span the Atlantic.

Other types, notably giant platforms supported by anchored buoys are envisaged, and an American engineer named Armstrong has a more complicated scheme. The problem is to construct a floating island, a large outlay of capital is necessary.

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In Paris every open space was jammed with people eager for a sight of the young American in flight. They gave him a vocal farewell that came from every heart.

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The Chamber of Deputies next day, then he headed for the Place de la Concorde, filled with a throng that shouted and cheered as he passed over.

Drops Farewell Message
Just as his plane topped the huge stone needle in the center of the big square, he dropped his last message. "Good-by, Paris," it said. "You have been good to me. Good-by."

There was a scramble for the bit of paper and the first to reach it was an American. After dropping the message the flier dipped once more, straightened out and, gaining altitude rapidly, headed north over Le Bourget toward Belgium.

At Senlis, whose Mayor had asked him to show himself to the people, he again flew close to the earth, dipped over the town, and dropped a tiny American flag.

In deference to Captain Lindbergh's request there was no actual escort. The military planes detailed by the French Government to go with him to the Belgian frontier followed the "Spirit of St. Louis" at a distance.

Smiling and fresh, the flier arrived from Paris at the air field at an early hour, went over his machine with scrupulous care and personally assisted in filling the fuel tanks. He was in a jovial mood, chatting and joking with the mechanics who for two days had been going over the monoplane.

It was apparent that, with all his reliance in his airplane, Captain Lindbergh was leaving nothing to chance. He took a kit of tools and tested every nut, bolt and wire, giving most careful attention to the motor itself.

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Captain Lindbergh's program for the day included a visit to the tomb of the unknown soldier, a reception for presentation of the grand gold medal of the Royal Aero Club and a banquet at the American Club.

Yesterday on his way to luncheon with Paul Painlevé, French Minister of War, Captain Lindbergh ran across the only member of the "I-Knew-Him-When" Club known to be in Paris. He is Simon Wacolin, a photographer of Little Falls, Minn., who has known Captain Lindbergh since the age of three when his family bought land from the flier's father.

Chats With Minnesota Friend
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The statement was as follows: "I leave France with my ship, 'The Spirit of St. Louis,' tomorrow. We came here knowing that we should find friends, but little dreaming how great would be the welcome that we have received. I wish that it were possible to tell everyone that I shall never forget the kindness that has been shown me and I beg a favor of the French press to help me to express to the people of France my deepest gratitude.

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Church Council Sanctions Plan to Outlaw War

Lindbergh Achievement Believed to Strengthen Briand Proposal

By Special Cable

NEW YORK, May 28.—Unqualified approval of the proposal made by Aristide Briand, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the United States and France enter into an agreement to "outlaw war," and the hope that churches throughout the country will support such a measure are expressed in a statement issued by the administrative committee of the Federal Council of Churches.

The committee hopes that the enthusiasm aroused in the United States and France by the successful flight of Capt. Charles A. Lindbergh will be directed toward furthering the development of plans for continued peace between the countries.

The sympathy and common interest in the two countries over Captain Lindbergh's achievement and the uncertainty of the outcome of the flight of Capt. Charles Nungesser and Maj. Francis Coli, and the fact that the flight of Capt. Charles A. Lindbergh will be directed toward furthering the development of plans for continued peace between the countries.

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Belgian People Prepare Big Reception for Flier

BRUSSELS (P)—Evers field was a scene of animation in preparation for the reception of Captain Lindbergh.

An earnest of the homage to be paid to the young American was shown in the care of the arrangements. The whole Brussels garrison was marched out this morning to guard the roads leading to the airport and to keep order among the crowds on the field.

The people were allowed to enter the field without any formality whatever. "The people must see Lindbergh," was the word sent around, "but they must be kept from rushing."

The whole gendarmerie was also brought out to keep open the routes for the flier's approach in reaching the American Embassy, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the Royal Palace and other places where he had engagements.

Captain Lindbergh Coming Home on American Warship
DETROIT (P)—Capt. Charles A. Lindbergh will sail for home about June 16 on an American war vessel tendered by President Coolidge. Such was the substance of a cablegram received here by Mrs. Evangeline Lodge Lindbergh, the flier's mother, she announced.

Mrs. Lindbergh, who is anxiously awaiting his return, continues her duties as an instructor of chemistry at a local high school and is adhering rigidly to her policy of declining all proffers to commercialize her son's fame. More than 1000 gifts were received from persons over the country during the past few days have been returned to the senders by the flier's mother.

Each day Mrs. Lindbergh receives a cable from her son telling her briefly of his plans such as the last which said: "I'll see King Albert tomorrow."

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Taximeters Come in for Tests by Federal Standards Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 27.—A test of taximeters, with special reference to the recording of distances, is to be undertaken by the Bureau of Standards, it was announced at the meeting of the conference of weights and measures here.

J. W. Weibely of the Pittsburgh Taximeter Company asked for an endorsement of the method of attaching the taximeter drive mechanism to the transmission so as to prevent tampering with the meter. If taxicabs were so equipped drivers could not, as they had been known to do, throw the taximeter out of gear with a jackhandle, he claimed.

Letters from different companies expressing themselves strongly in favor of the transmission drive recommended by Mr. Weibely were read. Inquiries were coming in from all over the country, he said, asking about the regular status of this type of drive. The cities of New York and Boston have municipal ordinances requiring taximeters to be driven from the front part of the cab.

Wheel Slipage Minimized
In reply to the request that the Bureau of Standards conduct a test of taximeters in co-operation with the taxicab companies, the following statement was made by the bureau:

"Other taximeter manufacturers were represented at the conference and agreed with the statements made about the new drive. While some of the weights and measures officials are skeptical about the chances of overhauling due to slipage of the wheels of the car, the taximeter is connected with the transmission, many expressed themselves as favorable to the proposal of the manufacturers.

"It is expected that study of this matter will be made easy by the National Bureau of Standards for the information of weights and measures officials."

Liquid Measuring Devices
Among the reports on specifications for liquid measuring devices presented to the conference was one requiring all such devices, other than those of visible type, to be equipped with a device indicating whether the system is properly filled before a delivery is begun. In the marking of meters it was stated that they should be legibly marked to show their maximum discharge rates under normal conditions and the maximum working pressures for which they are to be used.

S. T. Griffith, chief of the Division of Weights and Measures in Baltimore, Md., said he believes in educating the public in work being carried on

PARENT-TEACHER GROUPS DRAW UP LEGAL PROGRAM

Present Dry Law Is Upheld, Federal Department of Education Approved.

By a Staff Correspondent
OAKLAND, Calif., May 28.—Cardinal objectives designed to promote the welfare of children in home, school and community have been reduced to a set of recommendations for legislative efforts by delegates to the annual convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

The recommendations are intended to guide the activities of parent-teacher associations throughout the United States during the next few years. They adhere closely to the program outlined at the opening of the convention by Mrs. A. H. Reeve, president of the congress, and are the result of a week of sessions in which each point was discussed in detail. Phrased as informal resolutions, they follow in part:

Worthy home membership. The congress calls upon its members, educational workers and all citizens to support measures for the improvement of family life, including suitable instruction for parenthood and laws raising the requirements for marriage. We endorse all worthy projects looking toward better housing, better building codes, better neighborhood playgrounds and parks and better regional and city planning.

Voluntary Law Change Opposed.

The congress reaffirms its stand in favor of no change in the Volstead Act. It reaffirms its willingness to co-operate with other organizations in narcotic education. The congress urges its members to work with publishers of magazines, for home use and demonstrate the pernicious results of advertisements which seek to make the use of tobacco attractive, and deplores the practice of men and women selling their names to forward cigarette advertisements.

Vocational effectiveness. The congress favors a program of vocational guidance and education which will enable all youth to make the most of their talents. It urges state branches to work for the ratification of the proposed child labor amendment, and for better laws within the states that children may be protected from exploitation. "Mastery of tools, techniques and spirit of learning. The congress urges the state branches to support actively worthy movements for the improvement of schools, libraries, museums, art galleries, and other educational agencies.

Equality in Teachers' Pay. It urges active work in each Congressional district in behalf of the new educational bill creating a Department of Education with a secretary in the President's Cabinet.

"We favor methods of selecting state and county superintendents which will secure the highest type of professional leadership in this field. We favor the county unit organization for schools and libraries. The congress expresses the conviction that equal salaries for teachers should receive equal compensation regardless of the grade taught. "Wise use of leisure. The congress favors a positive program of education in the wise use of leisure. It urges the branches to work for higher standards of commercial amusements and for a return to the home as a center of recreation.

"The congress reaffirms its stand in behalf of cleaner and better motion pictures and urges its members to use their influence in promoting the use of films offering the best type of family entertainment as well as those of high educational and cultural value.

Practice of Citizenship. "Useful citizenship. The congress urges parents and teachers to give children fuller opportunity in the practice of citizenship through participation in clubs and other organizations.

"We believe that war between nations as a settlement of international disputes is a crime against civilization, and heartily endorse the outlawry of war. We urge our members to work for its establishment.

"Ethical character. The congress urges its members to foster spiritual training in order to create an atmosphere in which positive and harmonious character may develop. "Motion pictures and their effects upon the child were discussed by delegates at a round table under the chairmanship of Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, president of the Chicago

Woman's City Club and director of the congress committee on parent-teacher associations in high schools. At this meeting Mrs. Reeve urged that patrons of motion pictures make known their displeasure at pictures which they consider harmful to children. A policy of ignoring objectionable pictures and praising good ones, she said, does little toward eliminating the objectionable ones, while a complaint to the exhibitor or even verbal disapproval in the lobby as one leaves a theater has a powerful weight in the direction of obtaining better pictures.

The control of the film industry, she declared, must rest largely in the hands of public opinion. Censorship she expects to see defeated in the few states where it is operative by the power of the motion picture industry. For the time being, however, she said, censorship is the one check upon the industry, and is forcing it to maintain higher standards than might otherwise obtain. She declared that the congress would not aid the fight against censorship, but indicated that when the industry has shown that censorship is not needed the congress will not oppose its abolition.

Mrs. Reeve pointed out that protests in the press against pictures only serve to give publicity to objectionable films and increase their audiences, but that protests at the box office get no publicity, and are effective in bettering conditions.

WOMEN IN WEST AGAINST SMITH

Missouri Delegates to 1924 Convention Oppose Nomination of Wet

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., (Special Correspondence).—Women members of Missouri's delegation to the Democratic National Convention of 1924 practically are agreed that Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York cannot be named as the Democratic candidate for President next year. Missouri has the largest women's delegation of any state at the New York convention, which for three weeks was deadlocked between Governor Smith and William G. McAdoo.

"The Missouri women now explain they are not opposed to Governor Smith because they are for Mr. McAdoo, but because, in the opinion of one of the former delegates, Governor Smith is not a national character. In the opinion of others, because he is a wet. In expressing the former opinion, Mrs. W. H. Ewing of Odesa, head of the women delegates at the last convention and former vice-chairman of the state Democratic committee, said:

"Al Smith cannot be nominated or elected. I believe the women who were against him in 1924 are against him now. In my opinion, none of the Missouri women delegates, with the possible exception of one, has changed. The opposition, I believe, arises from the belief that Governor Smith is not a national figure, but merely is typical of New York. At home he is a 'big man,' no doubt of it. But his vision does not embrace the country as a whole.

"I was for McAdoo at the last convention, but I do not believe either he or Smith should be nominated next year if the party is to win. What I say concerning Governor Smith also is the opinion I have expressed by other women. He will never be able to get the women's viewpoint. You will notice that most of the statements boosting Governor Smith are coming from men."

Mrs. Milford Riggs, another former delegate, said:

"I do not think we have to go to the sidewalks of New York City for a President. But if we had to choose between Governor Smith and Senator Reed of Missouri, I would take Smith. I do not believe the choice will be necessary."

"Personally," said Mrs. Anne Nolan Christian of Monroe City, who was not in favor of either Governor Smith or Mr. McAdoo at the last convention, "I am not now opposed to Governor Smith. But I do not believe the party should nominate either Smith or McAdoo."

"Governor Smith cannot be nominated or elected," said Mrs. Jimma Hughes of Keweenaw, who supported Mr. McAdoo in 1924. "Among the women I have talked with I find the opposition to Smith is not based on religion but on the wet and dry issue."

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JAPAN ORDERS 2000 TROOPS TO TSINGTAO

Men Being Sent to Protect Foreigners in Shantung, Says the Government

TOKYO, Japan, May 28 (AP).—Orders were issued today for 2000 Japanese troops to proceed from Manchuria to Tsingtao, China, for the purpose of protecting Japanese lives and property in the Shantung railway zone. The troops for the most part will be concentrated at Tsinanfu, capital of Shantung Province.

The orders followed a request by the War Office that the Government sanction the dispatch of seven or eight battalions of troops to Tsingtao. Reasons for the dispatch of the 2000 troops were given in a governmental statement, as follows:

First—"Fear of a repetition of the Nanking and Hankow incidents, owing to the inability, previously shown by the Chinese authorities, to afford protection to foreigners."

Second, because Tsinanfu, where there are 2000 Japanese residents, is situated inland, far from the coast, and Japanese there "cannot be protected with naval forces as in the case of those in the Yangtze Valley."

Third, because arrangements for the dispatch of troops for protective purposes "require considerable time, while the war situation changes every minute."

It is emphasized in the statement that the troops are being sent purely as a precautionary measure, and there is no intention to interfere with the strategic operations of the northern or southern troops, or hinder their military operations.

"The troops will be withdrawn," it says, "immediately fear of danger to our residents ceases to exist."

Japanese Foreign Office
Drafting Warning to Chinese
LONDON, May 28 (AP).—The Tokyo correspondent of the Daily Mail says the Japanese Foreign Office is drafting a stern warning to the Northern and Southern Chinese factions that Japan will defend the lives and property interests of its nationals, will not tolerate molestation of its subjects or interference in any military movements it deems necessary.

Americans in the Tientsin consular district, embracing Peking, and Chihli, Shansi and Honan Provinces, the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express says, have been notified to be ready to concentrate at Tientsin at a moment's notice. They number 2000, including women and children.

Anxiety over the situation is reported by the correspondent to be growing, due to the fact that the Chinese Nationalists are employing strong forces of armed soldiers in Chihli and Shantung, who may any day seize the larger northern cities. The British Foreign Office credits reports received in London that Michael Borodin, adviser to the Hankow Nationalist regime and seven other Russians have hurriedly departed from Hankow, crossing the Yangtze River to the south bank.

Official reports from China indicate that a general campaign against the Communists is being conducted by the Chinese authorities. "Extremist elements are said to have been ordered to leave Nanchang."

Official advices state that the American destroyer Pigeon was fired on with machine guns and shrapnel at Chongqing yesterday. The Pigeon returned fire, doing some damage.

Seamen's Union Raided
HONG KONG, China, May 28 (AP).—A raid on the headquarters of the Hong Kong branch of the Canton Seamen's Union was carried out by the police yesterday in an effort, the authorities announced, to halt per-

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EUROPE'S POWER TO BE STUDIED FOR NEW YORK

Albert Ottinger Will Make Extensive Tour to Aid Development Program

ALBANY, N. Y., May 28 (Special).—Albert Ottinger, Attorney-General, has just left Albany for an extended survey of the water-power development in various European nations with the view of using all the information he can collect to bring about a development of the millions of horsepower of hydroelectric energy on the St. Lawrence River and other New York State power streams.

With enough potential hydroelectric energy running to waste in the State to displace 25,000,000 tons of coal every year, according to recent estimates, Gov. Alfred E. Smith and the Legislature are deadlocked over the rival policies of public and private development so that no new developments of importance have been made since Mr. Smith became Governor.

Mr. Ottinger will study methods of power development in Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, England and other countries.

"There is not a question in my view," he said, just before starting, "that much may be gained from such a study. It is unfortunate that the great natural power resources of New York State have been and are permitted to remain undeveloped, with the consequent loss to the people and to the State."

Politicians in New York State look upon Mr. Ottinger's power study abroad as the forerunner of his candidacy for Governor in 1928, on a water power issue. He was much discussed as the candidate a year ago, but stepped aside for Ogden L. Mills.

Mr. Ottinger is expected to make water power one of his national issues if he becomes the next Democratic Presidential candidate. Political observers here assert that water power is one of the most convenient issues at hand and that the Attorney-General's extensive study of power development abroad may have a deeper purpose than any connected with the administration of his present office.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING CITIZENS ARE SOUGHT
Devoted to the naturalization and registration of residents of Massachusetts of English-speaking ancestry who are eligible for citizenship, the Hatfield Club of Massachusetts was organized formally at the Boston City Club last night with Charles E.

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Cambridge Union Planning Civic Betterment Program

Harvard Is Asked to Loan Professor Beale as Director of Work for Tercentenary

The Cambridge Chamber of Commerce petitioned Harvard University yesterday to release Prof. Joseph H. Beale of the Harvard Law School, from the performance of his regular duties for the next three years so that he can devote all his time to directing an active program of civic betterment for the Cambridge Union.

The union was organized on May 4 by 200 representatives of 34 civic and commercial organizations to prepare Cambridge for its proper part in the Massachusetts tercentenary celebration of 1930. Professor Beale was elected president of the union at the time of its organization.

On the night of the organization of the Cambridge Union, which represents a combined membership of many thousands of citizens through its affiliated and co-ordinating organizations, Professor Beale said:

"In 1930 there will occur the 300th anniversary of Cambridge, and the entire section around this city. It is proposed at that time to put eastern Massachusetts on exhibition. It seems to us that Cambridge should not only take part, but should play a prominent part in the anniversary celebrations. It is desirable for us to take stock now for ourselves with a view to improving this city in anticipation of that important occasion."

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APALACHIAN OFF ON JAUNT
Approximately 80 members of the Appalachian Mountain Club left Boston in special motor buses this morning to pass the holiday week end at Wonalancet, N. H. Albert H. Hall of Cambridge and E. Stanley Duffell of Melrose Highlands are in charge of the party.

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NOTICE TO QUIT GIVEN TO RUSSIA

(Continued from Page 1)

His assistants in accordance with the agreement are here terminated and I have to request their departure from this country.

No Obstacle to Commerce

"His Majesty's Government, while compelled to take this step for the reasons stated above, do not wish to interfere with the ordinary course of legitimate Anglo-Russian trade and will therefore place no obstacles in the way of genuine commerce between the two countries. They will raise no obstacles to the continuance of the legitimate commercial operations of Arcos, Ltd., in the same conditions as those applicable to other trading organizations in this country, and with this object they are prepared to allow a reasonable number of Russian employees of the country, whose names will be communicated to you, to remain in the country, provided that they comply with the law of the land, and confine their activities to legitimate commerce, but His Majesty's Government cannot suffer the existence here of a privileged organization which under the guise of peaceful trading carries on espionage and intrigues against the country in which it is established.

"Finally, His Majesty's Government have decided that they no longer can maintain diplomatic relations with a government which permits and encourages such a state of things as has been disclosed. Existing relations between the two governments are hereby suspended, and I have to request that you will withdraw yourself and your staff from this country within the course of the next 10 days. I am instructing His Majesty's representative at Moscow to leave Russia with his staff, and should be glad if you would request your Government to afford him and to Mr. Preston at Leningrad and to Mr. Patton at Vladivostok the necessary facilities for the departure of themselves and their assistants. Suitable arrangements, the details of which will be communicated to you in due course, will be made for the departure from this country of yourself and your staff and the Russian members of the trade delegation.

(Signed) "Chamberlain."

Departure of Official Delayed
Departure of the first contingent of Russian trade delegation officials, leaving England on account of the breaking off of Anglo-Soviet relations, has been postponed. The vessel ship Youshar was scheduled to sail for Russia tonight, carrying 40 minor officials of the trade delegation, but it was announced today that its departure has been postponed until Tuesday.

The Youshar was closely guarded today by police in Limehouse docks as baggage from Soviet House was being loaded. The Youshar will proceed direct to Russia.

French Cabinet Prepared to Oppose Communism
PARIS, May 28 (P)—The French Government served notice in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday that it is prepared to oppose with all its powers Communistic influence within France. The Premier, Raymond Poincaré, even said he was ready to make it a question of confidence. At the same time, both the Premier and the Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, indicated that there is no question at present of breaking with Soviet Russia in sympathy with the action taken today by Great Britain. The Chamber supported the Government's viewpoint, and the interpellation sought by Léon Blum, Socialist leader, regarding relations with Moscow was postponed indefinitely.

The statement of the Government's stand was occasioned by a speech by the Minister of the Interior, Albert Sarraut, in defense of his recent arrest warning the Reds that they had gone too far. M. Sarraut said that he had plenty of proof that the Communists were trying to poison the army and navy, although he had nothing sensational to announce. The Government's announced open hostility to Communist workings in France is not regarded in semi-official circles as altering in any way its attitude toward the Soviets. It is considered that the necessary house-cleaning will be a purely internal affair and that there is nothing to necessitate severance of relations with Moscow or any other action of that nature.

Germany Speculate Over Outcome of Situation

BERLIN, May 28 (P)—With diplomatic relations between England and Soviet Russia definitely broken, political and diplomatic circles in Berlin already are busily engaged in speculating on the early drift of events in the continental situation, especially in its immediate bearing on Germany.

Neither the German Bourse nor the industrial world thus far has reacted apprehension over possible untoward developments in the wake of the Anglo-Russian break, and with official quarters wrapped up in unbudging reticence there is a prevailing conviction that the situation may

Clear Stand for Prohibition Is Sought From Women's Clubs

Biennial Council Session to Form Test of Resolution Opposing Any Weakening of Dry Law—Defense of Indians' Right Placed on Program

By MARJORIE SHULER

GRAND RAPIDS, May 28.—A clear-cut declaration in favor of prohibition will be asked of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at the biennial council meeting which will bring several thousand women here next week to discuss the American home, education, crime prevention, Indian affairs, international relations, citizenship, art, literature, and public welfare.

The subject of prohibition will be introduced by a special committee on law observance, headed by Mrs. Edward F. White of Indiana, who is the first vice-president and a candidate for the presidency of the organization. The resolution, which has been drafted by Mrs. White and Mrs. W. R. Alvord of Michigan, chairman of citizenship, asks the women to renew their allegiance to every part of the United States Constitution, and reaffirm their "belief in the wisdom

and organizations charging improper and improvident administration of Indian property by the Bureau of Indian Affairs." Another asks for authority to act in the event that another "rider" is offered to a congressional appropriations bill threatening the property of Indians as Mrs. Atwood claims has been done in the case of the last two appropriations measures.

A third resolution approves legislation giving Indians full rights as citizens, and the fourth indorses legislation designed to place some responsibility for the conduct of Indian affairs upon the states in which they reside.

The women will consider legislation to provide for stricter supervision of the sales, shipment, and importation of firearms as a means of crime prevention, they will act on a resolution calling for a treaty between the United States and Canada to construct the proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence shipway, and they will deliberate the advantages of a uniform law for the examination and licensing of all chauffeurs and operators of motor vehicles.

Listed as Home-Makers
It is certain that a resolution will be passed asking that women be listed by any future census as "home-makers," instead of "unemployed." And another resolution which is regarded as certain of adoption would limit future indorsements of legislation designed to augment the federal Smith-Lever funds unless such proposals insure an equitable distribution between training.

The basis for this proposed action is the assertion of the women that after 13 years of administration the proportion now is about 75 per cent farm agent work to 25 per cent home demonstration training, "with several large agricultural states without a single county home demonstration agent" and many girls enrolled under "farm agents or club leaders who themselves have no home economics or home-making training, which tends to divert the interest of the girls from the home and home-making."

The women also will act upon establishment of a nurses' corps in the Public Health Service, nationwide adoption of the metric system of weights and measures, the appointment of postmasters and rural carriers standing highest in the civil service list and the placement under classified civil service of collectors of customs, collectors of internal revenue, their deputies, United States marshals and other purely administrative positions hitherto exempt from the merit system.

Government to Be Represented
In addition to the club women who will speak, representatives from federal departments at Washington, educators, including Dr. Clarence C. Little, president of the University of Michigan, and other well-known men and women will speak at the three daily sessions and the department luncheons which will be features of the week.

Considerable interest attaches to the announcement of candidates for the election next year at the biennial convention in San Antonio, Tex., Maryland having offered the name of

Mrs. John Sippel of Baltimore for president, while Indiana sponsors Mrs. White.

"Control and Prevention of Floods in the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers," is the subject of an address to be given Friday evening by George H. Maxwell, executive director National Reclamation Association of Washington, D. C., and New Orleans. Mr. Maxwell is an authority on flood control and prevention. This address will be followed by a composite picture of conservation efforts, in the several states, what has been accomplished and what is projected. Slides of interesting spots in every state in the Union will be used.

Maryland Offers a President
Mrs. John Sippel of Baltimore for president, while Indiana sponsors Mrs. White.

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REICH EXPLAINS WILLINGNESS TO ACT FOR SOVIET RUSSIA

Step Taken Merely as One of International Courtesy—Task Not Accepted With Any Considerable Enthusiasm

By Wireless

BERLIN, May 28.—Germany's willingness to protect the interests of Soviet Russia in England after the

endeavoring to display the utmost calm, despite the fact that it well realizes that its step may create the impression that Germany is siding with the Bolsheviks.

The Reich surely did not accept this task with enthusiasm, but Mr. Krestinsky, the Soviet Russian Ambassador in Berlin undoubtedly strongly emphasized Germany's obligations toward Soviet Russia, resulting from the two treaties it concluded with Moscow when he paid a visit to the Foreign Office.

The line adopted by the German Government is that the Reich has merely fulfilled an act of international courtesy when it yielded to Moscow's request. What else could Germany do, since it is on a friendly footing with Soviet Russia as becomes evident from the treaties it concluded, a spokesman of the Foreign Office told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent.

Little Press Comment
It is not to be expected that Dr. Friedrich Strömer, German Ambassador in London will propagate Bolshevism in England. The Reich likewise could not prevent the Arcos officials from coming to Germany, the Monitor informant continued, since, owing to the treaty of Berlin, Soviet Russians have permission to settle down in Germany, and the Reich has no personal complaint to make about these officials. The press so far refuses to comment on this new development, apparently endeavoring to pass over it as lightly as possible. Merely Germania declares that it fails to understand why the Arcos officials must come to Germany to settle their affairs, while the Conservative Lokai Anzeiger believes that the Reich's consent to take over Soviet Russian interests in London is contrary to Germany's interests. Wilhelmstrasse should have informed Moscow that Germany was not strong enough to take over so

delicate a commission, the paper declares. Certain nationalist-minded people, on the other hand, are secretly pleased at Germany doing Russia this favor, in view of the fact that the Allies are hesitating to bring about the evacuation of the Rhineland and the revision of the Dawes agreement.

Russian Foreign Minister
Georgi Tchitcherin, who is at present staying at Frankfurt, is expected to arrive in Berlin on June 5, and will remain here about four days in order to meet Dr. Stresemann and Wilhelm Marx. Mr. Rothstein, head of the press section of the Soviet Russian Government, has just passed through Berlin en route for Wilmund, a well-known resort in Germany. In his conversations he has endeavored to view the present events as calmly as possible, and has expressed the belief that neither France nor Italy would follow England.

Japan's attitude, he continued, was still doubtful, but even if the Japanese should occupy Vladivostok, Moscow would remain calm. It is generally believed here that Russia will make considerable concessions to France on debt question, so that the French Government will be able to break with Moscow from non-political reasons.

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WOMEN OF MEXICO TO GET CIVIL RIGHTS
MEXICO CITY (P)—A decree giving Mexican women equal civil rights with men has been prepared by President Calles and will be promulgated soon, the Department of the Interior announced.

The decree will not give women the right to vote, but will revise the civil code which at present gives women an inferior status to men.

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NEW LIGHT TEST
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EINSTEIN THESISDr. Michelson Seeks to
Learn If Velocity Is
Constant

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Confirmation of the Einstein theory of relativity, the doubts which challenge it is expected within a few months by Dr. Albert A. Michelson, physicist of the University of Chicago, whose experiment of over 40 years ago gave rise to the theory of relativity.

Dr. Michelson, who gave the world its measurement of velocity of light and the method of measuring the diameters of stars, is beginning two tests, one in Chicago and the other at Mt. Wilson, California, which he expects to dispel the uncertainty which has arisen regarding the Einstein theory.

"The chances are that the results ought to be in favor of it," he said. "The experiment is not a simple one. It is not considered scientific to assume the outcome in advance. He must approach the experiment without prejudice, ready to see any result."

Dr. Einstein Feels Sure
Strangely, Dr. Einstein himself shows no interest in the efforts of American physicists to test his theory. Doubts that may assail others apparently do not trouble the German philosopher. "He is so sure of his work," said Dr. Michelson, "that he believes it cannot be disproved."

Dr. Michelson's position in the world of natural science makes his pending experiment of the greatest significance. For over two score years his work has guided astronomers, having provided their most accurate measurements of the velocity of light. In 1907 he was awarded the Nobel prize for physics.

Need for new proof of the work which Dr. Michelson regarded as the "new physics" from recent findings of Prof. Dayton C. Miller of Case School of Applied Science, at Cleveland, the Chicago physicist explained. These results are contrary to the results of the Einstein theory.

Tests repeated this week by Prof. Miller indicated that the velocity of light is affected by the movement of the earth, a condition which, if true, would make the Einstein theory difficult to sustain.

It is in consequence of Prof. Miller's findings that it is thought important to repeat the experiment, said Dr. Michelson. If the pending tests show a negative result, this will indicate that the velocity of light is the same in all directions and is not affected by the movement of the earth, thus supporting Dr. Einstein's observations as calculated to measure a difference as small as one millionth of an inch in 180 feet.

About two years ago Dr. Michelson, with Prof. Henry G. Gale of the University of Chicago, began to test the Einstein theory with an experiment at Clearing, near Chicago. Results of this experiment were interpreted by Dr. Michelson as "one more confirmation of Einstein's brilliant work." But he pointed out that they were "equally confirmatory of the other theory."

Instruments Are Improved
Now with an instrument capable of measuring a hundredth part of a light wave, a length measured by a unit of less than a millionth of an inch, Dr. Michelson is setting out to ascertain with almost inconceivable accuracy whether or not a beam of light is affected by the earth's motion in space. The slightest positive result could affect the attitude of natural scientists toward the Einstein theory.

Apparatus being set up at Mt. Wilson is virtually a repetition of the Michelson-Morley experiment of 1887 which was the chief foundation of Dr. Einstein's work. It differs only in improvements which increase the accuracy, Dr. Michelson noted. The interferometer, which he devised for the early experiment, is now accurate within about one five-millionth of an inch. This is a high degree of accuracy, and the device is accustomed to the scientific method, observed the physicist. Before the invention of the interferometer, one ten-thousandth of an inch, he said, was regarded as quite sufficient.

The experiment being set up at the University of Chicago with Professor Gale's assistance, involves a new feature although similar to the other in its general plan. The interferometer, instead of being rotated by power, is stationary, and is revolved only by the motion of the earth.

DISCOVERY IS CLAIMED
OF VICEROY'S MEMOIRS

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence)—What are declared to be the memoirs of Don Juan Vicente Guemes, Pascho de Padilla, Horcasillas y Aguayo, Count of Revillagigedo and Viceroy of New Spain, have been discovered among the archives of the municipal government of Mexico City.

The memoirs are in two volumes of octavo size, and contain a detailed review of the works carried out by the Viceroy of New Spain during his incumbency in office. It is announced by the Chief of the Department of Archives that study of the two volumes will be made to establish beyond a doubt their authenticity, and that they will then be placed at the disposition of recognized scholars of the history of Mexico.

SURVEY TO SHORTEN
VOYAGE TO FAR EAST

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—A shorter route to the Orient as a result of the surveying of Hawaiian waters just completed by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, is forecast by Capt. C. L. Garner, in charge of the survey ship, Discoverer. He has just returned from Hawaii.

The survey, according to Captain Garner, when combined with other surveys to the westward will make it possible for transoceanic ships to sail with safety much nearer the Hawaiian Islands and so result in a shorter route to the Orient.

IN THE WAKE OF THE

ALMOST every day, it seems, is this word "impossible" having to be re-defined. When Capt. Charles A. Lindbergh, America's aerial ambassador of good will, flew from New York to Paris, impossible meant something less than it had before. Today the talents of inventive genius and the strength of finance are being directed toward new triumphs over the air, advances which will make aviation a greater servant of mankind and will weld the continents closer together. The progress of civilization, says Commander J. M. Kenworthy, M. P., vice-president of the British Air League, is bound up in improvements in transport. Captain Lindbergh, after flying 33½ hours across nearly 3600 miles of the Atlantic, believes that commercial transatlantic aviation, by means of multimotored machines, is one of the improvements forthcoming. Henry Ford, after reading of Lindbergh's conquering flight, expressed the conviction that 100-passenger, transoceanic airplanes can be built capable of lighting on land or water. The indomitable pioneering of Lindbergh; of Nungesser and Goll, the heroic Frenchmen; of Carr and Gillman, the British aviators who were forced down but 600 miles short of the goal of their London-to-India hop; and of Chamberlin and Byrd, the Americans who are planning new long-distance flights, one possibly to Hawaii, will pass from the front pages of the press, but their service may presage attainments which today cannot vision.

THE cumulative effect of a long chain of incidents affecting Russia today places the Soviet Union in a critical position. The latest and most far-reaching of these developments is Great Britain's severance of diplomatic and official trade relations because of Moscow's anti-British activities, its posting of Communist agitators on British ships, and its abuse of diplomatic privileges to disseminate subversive matter. The result of the break, it is agreed, will be preponderantly to the economic, if not the political, disadvantage of the Soviets. The adverse turn which Communist influence lately took in China caused Russia to look West for markets and capital, and was followed—perhaps more than coincidentally—by Russia's rather late decision to attend the International Economic Conference at Geneva. As for trade, during the last Soviet fiscal year Great Britain purchased 32 per cent of Russia's exports, while Russia absorbed but one and a half per cent of British export commodities. Nations have shown displeasure with Communist plots and propaganda. It would seem clear that if the Soviet Government wishes to demonstrate to the world the merits of its Communism, it must teach its lesson first by peace and prosperity at home, and keep the Third International and its works from the backyards of other nations.

THE march of modern science from the spinning-jenny of Hargreaves and Arkwright, which precipitated the industrial revolution, to the steamboat of Fulton, which ultimately bridged the oceans, to the telegraph, wireless, and radio of later invention, which have linked all lands into intimate contact, is making the nations of the world almost as interdependent as the peoples within the nations. It is this growing interdependence that gave pre-eminent significance to the International Economic Conference which was brought to a close last week under the auspices of the League of Nations. Gathered at Geneva were more than 1000 delegates from 46 countries, seated about their respective conference tables to consider how economic rivalries, jealousies and pressures, which have been at the base of so much conflict in the past, could be supplanted by a co-operative commerce. Three non-members of the league, the United States, Russia and Turkey, were present. Only two nations were not represented—Spain and Liberia. The principal contribution which the conference made to the furtherance of a more co-ordinated commerce was the channel which it furnished for the free discussion of diverse economic policies, and for the approach of these problems by way of economic facts and not political prejudices. The European delegates pointed significantly to the freedom of trade that prevails throughout the broad area of the United States, and at the close of the gathering departed determined to find a basis upon which to lower the tariff walls which obstruct the flow of commerce between the nations of Europe, a problem which marked the crux of the conference.

THE Monitor's correspondent in Geneva wrote lately that "everybody wants to know the causes of America's prosperity." While it is clear that no single formula can explain the continued economic progress of the United States and the high standards of living of its people, it is in Italy Benito Mussolini was faced with rising prices which appeared to threaten the economic stability of the nation. To meet this condition a compulsory 10 per cent wage reduction was made effective with a view toward lowering basic costs. Coincident with Mussolini's announcement, Henry M. Robinson, the chief United States delegate at the International Economic Conference, replying to the query concerning American prosperity, attributed it to the widespread policy of meeting competition, not by wage reduction, but by improving the wage level through increased efficiency of management and machinery, and thus strengthening the buying power of the consumer. The conditions are probably not wholly analogous, but the opposite methods taken to attain the mutually desired end of industrial well-being offers a valuable experiment that should be studied in parallel.

AS THE flood waters of the torrential Mississippi are gradually receding all the way from St. Louis to New Orleans, there is following in their wake a rehabilitation effort that promises the inundated farm lands of fully half a million people a steady return to productive stability. While salvaging and replanting are already in progress in Arkansas and Mississippi, it is believed that the last break has occurred in southern Louisiana. The consensus of reports both from the scenes of the flood, and from official sources in Washington indicates that prompt relief and a well-ordered plan of restoration will go forward without the need of a special session of Congress. Agricultural credit, the prime requirement of the entire flood area, is being rapidly extended under the supervision of the Federal Farm Board and by private corporations. Government engineers and the Mississippi River Commission will have prepared by the opening of Congress in December a draft plan for the effective prevention of the recurrence of such a disaster.

CURRENT news dispatches touching France, Great Britain, and the United States emphasize a growing cordiality of relations between these countries—a cordiality rising above the mists of transient politics. The visit which Gaston Doumergue, President of the French Republic, paid to King George last week gives assurance of Anglo-French harmony, and seals further the entente cordiale which, while occasionally strained, has bound Great Britain and France in friendship for nearly a quarter of a century. Germany, it is reported, is viewing the re-creating of the entente with suspended judgment, concerned lest the increasing amity of Downing Street and the Quai d'Orsay might be against its interests. Second thought, it seems likely, will dissipate this suspense, since Germany has not prospered more than when friendship has supplanted friction between London and Paris.

IN THE United States, the proposal of M. Briand that France and America join in a treaty definitely prohibiting for all time resort to war is winning popular favor. The proposal is unofficial, coming from the people of France to the people of the United States. Clearly, it is crystallizing public thought to a point where it may find expression in more tangible form. While it has not been formally presented to the respective governments, it is perhaps the more fortunate that the people of both countries have the opportunity to express themselves before the plan reaches the customary diplomatic channels. Senator William E. Borah has recently urged that the Briand idea be applied to a five-power peace alliance between Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, and the United States. Another sign of the times! The desire for peace is inherent in the peoples of the nations. It is well, when the time is propitious, that these ideals be concretized into the fundamental law of international relations, into the law which is a binding law only when it speaks the will of a peace-loving people and the diplomacy of true statesmen.

HEMLOCK RAISED TO
EQUALITY WITH FIR

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Pacific coast hemlock, once regarded as an inferior wood, has been accepted officially by the four New York boroughs as equal in strength to eastern spruce and the common grades of Douglas fir, according to advice received by British Columbia lumber companies. This will mean the sale of enormous quantities of hemlock, which a few years ago was frequently left in the woods during logging operations here as worthless.

The New York decision will open a large market for hemlock lumber all over the United States, it is expected. This change in the New York estimate of hemlock followed lengthy tests and the visit of building experts to the lumber industry of this coast.

PRESS UPHELD IN TEXAS

AUSTIN, Tex. (Special Correspondence)—The authority of the Rangers, the state police force, does not permit interference with the freedom of the press or with sending messages by telegraph. This statement was made by Dan Moody, Governor, in suspending Ranger A. P. Cummings, who arrested a reporter for the Berger Herald and prohibited his sending telegrams to Governor Moody or other state officials.

POET'S SON WINS
POETRY PRIZE IN
AWARDS AT YALERobert K., Son of Percy
Mackaye Honored—Others
Take Rewards Also

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 28 (AP)—

Award of a number of prizes and scholarships at Yale University is announced.

The Uoyes-Cutter prize of \$30 was awarded to Farrington Burfield Kline '28 of Alliance, O., for the best examination paper on the translation of the Greek of the New Testament into modern English.

George E. Lewis of Lorain, O., and William G. Fennell of Long Beach, Calif., received, respectively, the first and second McLaughlin Memorial prizes, while the Winston Trowbridge Townsend prize went to Arthur E. Bestor Jr. of New York. Tom Pridesaux of Hillsdale, Mich., and George C. Carter of Baltimore, Md., were awarded annually to freshmen who are candidates for the A. B. or Ph. D. degrees for excellence in English composition.

The Benjamin F. Barge Mathematical Prizes of \$50, \$25 and \$25 were awarded, respectively, to Gordon Reis Jr. of Cincinnati; Alfred H. Clifford of Pasadena, Calif.; and Alfred B. Hersey, of Brattleboro, Vt., all sophomores. These prizes are awarded annually to freshmen or sophomores for solution of original problems in mathematics.

A group of poems by Robert K. Mackaye, Harvard B. A. '23, of Cross River, N. Y., a student in the Department of Drama at Yale, won the Albert Stanburroughs Cook Prize in poetry. The winner is the son of Percy Mackaye, the poet. Chester Rhodes of Vergennes, Vt., won the Henry A. Allen prize of \$50, awarded annually to the freshman registered for Yale College who passes the best examination in Latin composition and Greek.

Prizes awarded in the divinity school were as follows:

Downes prize, middle class, Robert T. Beck of Washington, Ind., first; William T. Scott of Ramapur, C. C., second; Junior class, Frederick M. Meek of Sydney Mines, N. S., first; Lester P. White of Brooklyn, N. Y., second. The Downes prizes are for proficiency in the public reading of the Scripture and of hymns.

Merrick prizes, designed to promote effective public address, especially in teaching: Sermon prizes, Edward P. Sylvester of Baltimore, first, and Joseph B. Hunter of St. Louis, second, both in senior class.

Elocution prizes: Senior class, Carmon R. Oakley of Chicago, first; Walter F. Myers, Jr. of York, Penn., second; Hughbert H. Landrum of Merced, Calif., and Edward P. Sylvester of Baltimore, tied for third. Middle class, Frank H. Kennedy of Jewell City, Kan., first; Paul J. Keckley of Newark, O., second; George A. Taylor of Springfield, Mass., third. Junior class, George W. Johnson of Nichols, S. C., first; Frederick M. Meek of Sydney Mines, N. S., second; Lester P. White of Brooklyn, third. The dean's prize, consisting of books to the value of \$40, offered to members of the undergraduate classes for the best rendering of an expository sermon, was awarded to Dwight C. Smith of Seattle, Wash.

SMOKE GONE, ELMS
MAY BORDER DRIVEPark Board Begins Beautifying
Chicago Shore Boulevard

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 28—Further beautification of the recently completed outer drive, which follows the Lake Michigan shore line a few feet from the water between the downtown district and the south side of this city, is being accomplished by planting of hundreds of American elm trees on both sides of the boulevard.

A significance of the improvement is that until recent electrification of the suburban service of the Illinois Central, the South Park commissioners regarded as futile any attempts to grow trees because of cinders, soot and smoke. But with elimination of that handicap and with modern methods of planting, inspectors of the city park commissioners felt justified in experimenting by planting elms along the highway, adding a touch of brightness to the brown pavement and gray sidewalks.

They are hopeful, too, of success. It was stated. The plan is to plant trees along both sides of the two drives in Grant Park, which separate the skyscraper area and the lake. Broad spaces in the park, where formerly gray mud and cinders covered the surface, now have a luxuriant growth of grass.

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Long Branch
Long Branch City
Laurence HarborLow Moor
Leonardo
Leonardsville
Locust
Locust Grove
Manasquan
Monmouth Beach and Hills
Navesink
Navesink Beach
Neptune City
Norwood Park
Normandie
North Long Branch
Ocean Grove
Oceanport
Oceanic
Oakhurst
Pleasant Bay
Port au PeckPort Monmouth
Point Pleasant
Red Bank
Rumson
Rumson Road
Rumson Beach
Sea Bright
Sea Girt
Shrewsbury
Spring Lake and Beach
South Elberon
Stone Church
Village Park
Water Witch
West End
West Long Branch
West Point Pleasant
WanamassaAltman Telephone and Mail Service
SHOPS FOR PEOPLE ALL OVER THE WORLD

All the year round, of course, but in Summer it is especially active. You may not wish to shop yourself, you may forget something you need when you go away, you may find that you need something you hadn't thought of. For yourself, your house—a gift to a friend. Whatever it is, write—it will be sent wherever you wish.

TELEPHONE
MURRAY HILL
7000

When you call our number to give an order, you are immediately connected with one of our specially trained telephone order staff. No unnecessary explanations are needed—and full information about anything you want can be given readily. Your purchases will be sent at once.

Purchases Are Sent Postage Prepaid

Service for the Hostess

Will Give You Charming Ideas for Summer Entertaining

Address any inquiry you wish by mail or phone or personal visit—on how to please your guests' eyes and palates at the Summer board—what colours are cool—favors to use. If you are at your country home and wish anything for the table sent you—our Hostess will see to it herself.

Packages Sent Directly to Trains and Steamers

Last-minute purchases before your departure, too late to be sent to your own address and included in your luggage, or too cumbersome for you to carry, and gifts to friends going away—will be sent directly to designated trains and boats.

Safe Storage During the Summer

Your valuable furs, rugs, draperies, curtains will be safest if stored in our modern vaults, where moths, fire or theft can not overtake them. If you wish them cleaned or repaired, your instructions will be expertly carried out and your possessions delivered to you in the Fall, at your order. Just telephone Murray Hill 7000.

MORE STUDENTS EARN EXPENSES FOR B. U. COURSE

Vocational Office Finds In- creasing Proportion of Working Students

With examinations drawing to a close, and the academic year almost at an end, except for the annual commencement exercises in June, the busiest season of the year, with one possible exception, has arrived for at least one member of the executive staff at Boston University. That person is Norman Abbott, in charge of vocational work at the College of Business Administration.

The vocational department at the College of Business Administration, headed by Prof. Charles E. Bellamy, has functioned for about 10 years, and its scope is constantly broadening.

The office handles hundreds of applications for work yearly. In 1926 it received 691 applications for part-time work, and this year there have been 1012. In 1926 there were 590 applications for full-time positions, and there have been 874 this year.

The part-time positions filled during the college year cover a large range. Questionnaire is taken

A recent study of questionnaires from men students of the College of Business Administration includes 81.6 per cent of the 1074 men students enrolled in the day division and covers the academic year 1926-27, including earnings during the summer of 1926.

Of the 876 reporting, 102 students are earning all their expenses, 57 are earning 75 per cent, 125 are earning 50 per cent, 46 are earning 33 1-3 per cent, 96 are earning 20 per cent and 111 are earning none.

A total of 765, or 87.3 per cent of all students reporting are earning from 5 to 100 per cent of total expenses.

Of the 392 freshmen reporting, 58 are earning all of their college expenses, 47 are earning 50 per cent, while 67 are earning none. A total of 325, or 82.8 per cent of the first year men are earning from 5 to 100 per cent of their total expenses.

There are 242 sophomores reporting, 18 of whom are earning all their expenses, 41 are earning 50 per cent, and 17 are earning none. A total of 225, or 92.9 per cent of the second year men are earning from 5 to 100 per cent of total expenses.

Eight seniors earn all. The junior reports total 174. Of this number 13 are earning all their expenses, 23 are earning 50 per cent, and 17 are earning none. A total of 157 or 90 per cent of the third year men are earning from 5 to 100 per cent of total expenses.

There are 88 seniors reporting, eight of whom are earning all their expenses, 14 are earning 50 per cent, and 10 are earning none. A total of 58 or 85.2 per cent of the seniors are earning from 5 to 100 per cent of total expenses.

Of the 876 students reporting, 590 or 68 per cent are living at home, 129 are living in fraternity houses, 102 are in rooming houses and 55 are living with relatives or friends.

Approximately \$25,688 has been earned toward college expenses by the 765 students who are working part time. The work covers all types of jobs. Restaurant work is still a popular means of earning expenses.

Department stores use a large number of students for Saturday and vacation periods for retail selling.

SHIP FIRM PREDICTS
BRITISH TRADE GAIN

Boston Office of Royal Mail Company Receives Statement

That a definite recovery in British trade and industry has set in, and that shipping is certain to share in the improvement during the coming year, is the opinion expressed by high officials of the Royal Steam Packet Company, recent buyers of the White Star line, according to statements received at the local office of the line, 90 State Street.

The annual meeting of the line was held in London Wednesday, and the shareholders confirmed the recommendation of the court of directors for a dividend of 4 per cent for 1926.

Lord Kylsail, chairman of the company, addressed the meeting, divulging some facts regarding the recent purchase of the White Star Line by the Royal Mail. His speech revealed that, following the failure of the Shipping Board to approve the contract negotiated in 1919, by the Royal Mail, for the purchase of the International Mercantile Marine Company's British tonnage, negotiations had been continued from time to time, eventually culminating in the acquisition of the White Star Line.

WINTHROP MEMORIAL
WILL BE DEDICATED

Boy and Girl Scout troops will join with the military and civic organizations of the town of Winthrop tomorrow in a parade and exercises at the dedication of a memorial on the public library grounds to Winthrop men who served in the World War.

David I. Walsh (D.), United States Senator from Massachusetts, will deliver the dedicatory address. Senator Walsh was Governor of Massachusetts when the Winthrop Machine Gun Company received its charter.

The line of march leads from Revere to Winthrop by the following route: Pauline Street to Pleasant, Court Road, Johnson Avenue, Cottage Park Road, Pleasant Street to the library grounds where the services will be held. Richard R. Flynn, chief marshal, and his staff, will review the parade from a stand in Pauline Street. G. Wallace Tibbets will preside at the services.

DARGUE LEAVES FOR MAINE
MANSFIELD, Mass., May 28 (AP)—Maj. Herbert A. Dargue, commander of the Good Will fliers, left here shortly after 9 o'clock this morning for Portland, Me. An escort plane accompanied him. Last night the fliers were entertained at an Attleboro Chamber of Commerce dinner.

Looking Down Boston's Building Canyon From Roof of Elks' Hotel



VIEW OF PARK SQUARE DISTRICT SHOWING NEW BUILDINGS TOWERING OVER OLDER STRUCTURES

Hotel Statler and Office Building in Extreme Background, in Front of Which Stands New Motor Mart Garage and in the Middle is the Ginter Company's Bakery Building. While at Lower Right-Hand Corner is Portion of Roof of Elks Hotel, From Which Photograph Was Taken.

Competition Is Keen at Show of Metropolitan Driving Club

Atmosphere of a Dickensian Country Fair Prevails— Entry List Largest in History of Event—Flamingo Takes First in Light Harness Class

An atmosphere of the country fair of the Dickens era prevailed at the Metropolitan Driving Club's annual invitation horse show at the Charles River Speedway today, where more than 400 horses, the largest number ever entered, awaited their turn in the ring. Bright skies and a cool westerly breeze which swept up from the meadows along the Charles lent added brilliancy to the setting of the lively livery owners astride or behind their mettlesome mounts.

Memories of the elaborate shows of departed days were awakened by the appearance of Samuel Shaw's tally-ho, which entered soon after the opening. The traditional horn, blown by one of the party on the box, announced the coming of the coach.

There was much applause from the spectators as the four brown and white coats swept majestically into the green-matted area within the race track enclosure, while the whip, driving well in hand, and the footmen, doffed their conventional tall gray hats to the spectators.

Flamingo Takes Blue Ribbon
Outstanding among the competitors in the morning classes was Flamingo, Arthur Black's handsome chestnut gelding. Although shown in a brilliant field of light harness horses, the Winchester fancier's 4-year-old campaigner easily captured the blue ribbon, adding another victory to a season in which he has placed no less than first.

Although Flamingo's early season victories were gained while shown under saddle his victory today was said by many about the ring to have been no less impressive in the harness.

Brilliant Man, a chestnut gelding, shown by the McKinney Brothers' Stable, was second to Flamingo, and the third prize went to Charles C. Beebe's chestnut stallion, Regent.

Keen competition marked the showing of children's saddle ponies. The riders worked with a noticeable display of earnestness to show their mounts at their best. Wherever a mount was seen to break he was instantly taken in hand and sent off on the correct gait.

Bolling Over Wins
Miss Anna C. Danforth's Bolling Over caught the judge's eye for the blue ribbon. Sassy Susie, Miss Ann W. Kenyon's seven-year-old gray mare, standing at only 12 hands, carried the red rosette. Third place went to the McKinney Brothers' brown mare, Dazzle and the ribbons then went around the ring at a canter amid the applause of the spectators.

Although the class for polo mounts was scratched to four shortly before they were called to the tankard what remained provided plenty of interest. Roger W. Higgins

won the blue ribbon on the bay gelding Murray. Alfred James' black gelding, Tyke, was second.

The winner, a nine-year old standing 14.3 hands high, showed the results of much training and actual playing experience in beating his competitors. In weaving through the line of obstacles Murray was unquestionably sure of foot, with an equal ability to change his stride while off his best. In the run back he showed a fine burst of speed seeming to enter into the game with much relish as his rider played his mallet from side to side.

The classes were so numerous that no halt was taken at luncheon time and the show was scheduled to last until late in the afternoon.

PLAN TO DELIVER
SAFETY MESSAGE

60 Mayors and Boards of
Selectmen to Get It

Governor Fuller's committee on street and highway safety today completed arrangements with the eight leading automobile clubs of the State to deliver on Monday a special message to 65 mayors and boards of selectmen in the cities and larger towns of the State on highway safety.

The message will carry the formal announcement of the offer made by the Governor at the state conference of the Massachusetts Safety Council last week, to award silver trophies to the cities and towns making the best reduction in automobile accidents during the next six months.

A rather unusual plan to distribute the Chief Executive's message will be used. Both runners and motorists will participate in delivering the document.

In the metropolitan area 20 Boy Scouts will start from the State House at 10 a. m. and relays of runners will be stationed at every mile to receive the paper tube, containing a letter and a poster, and pass it on to the next scout.

Motorists will make the run in the central and western part of the State and city and town officials have been notified of the exact hour of their arrival.

BEACH TO BE OPENED

Mayor Nichols and William P. Long, chairman of the Park Department, announced that, complying with the request of the Dorchester Board of Trade, they have decided to open Freepoint Beach as usual this year for public bathing. Because of the nearness of the new Mayflower Boulevard there had been some hesitancy on the part of the authorities as to the public use of the beach.

Coach and "Three"

Samuel Shaw's "Four-in-Hand," Which Attracted Much Attention at the Metropolitan Horse Show, Although One of the Leaders Was Withdrawn.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON LINKED

(Continued from Page 1)

to the Hotel McAlpin in New York City. This tie-up, it is stated, is the step that will make passenger flights between cities a practical thing because the problem has been in getting to and from the fields quickly.

Looking to Future
At the banquet were gathered men who make transportation their daily business. Representatives of the State, city, army and navy were there, also steamship, railroad, au-

aviation between nations as well as cities. Captain Lindbergh has proved this, they all agreed. Confidence and support of the public is the great need now, they pointed out.

The naval men told of the great improvements that were being made in airplane motors. Mr. O'Brien pointed out what the air mail meant to communities and individuals. (Incidentally a record of air mail out of Boston was established Thursday night when 54 pounds were carried).

Mr. Sewell told of advances made in "safe flying" and Mr. Smith stressed the important point of "service to the passengers."

The passengers who made the trip in the Chicago were: E. C. Jones, president of the New England Duco Company; J. C. Numbers, eastern

Boston Enters the Commercial Aviation Field Successfully



Left to Right—E. C. Jones, President of the New England Duco Company; J. C. Numbers, Eastern Manager of the Du Pont Company; A. G. Johnson of the Mack Motor Company; Frank S. Hobbs, Manager of the New England Transportation Company; Miss S. Beatrice Rollins of Brockton and Miss Constance J. Bowen of Cambridge. Then Comes the "Pilot in the Black Derby," Mr. de Arce, and His Colleague, S. J. Cline, Another Colonial Pilot.

tomobile and airplane company executives.

Judge Harold P. Williams, formerly United States attorney, was toastmaster. Among the speakers were George H. Johnson, city collector, who represented the Mayor, Sumner Sewall, manager of the Colonial Air Transport Corporation, William F. Smith, president of the Royal Blue Line Motor tours; John H. O'Brien of the Post Office Department; Lieut. R. J. Thomas, U. S. N., in charge of the Squantum Airport; and Lieut. J. B. Lynch, also of the Squantum station.

All these men paid tribute to Capt. Charles Lindbergh. They traced aviation history, and told of their faith in future possibilities of trade

manager of the Du Pont Company; A. G. Johnson of the Mack Motor Truck Company; Frank S. Hobbs, manager of the New England Transportation Company; Miss S. Beatrice Rollins of Brockton and Miss Constance J. Bowen of Cambridge. S. J. Cline a Colonial pilot who brought the Chicago East, flew back with Pilot de Arce.

Among those who attended the banquet were: A. B. Sides, vice-president, Eastern Steamship Lines; R. U. Parker, passenger traffic manager, Eastern Steamship Lines; Edward Dana, general manager, Boston Elevated; H. F. Fritch, president, Boston & Maine Transportation Company; C. H. Gardner, assistant general freight agent, Boston & Albany Railroad; John D. Haughey, president, Air Service of New England; F. C. Lewis, general manager, Royal Blue Line Company, Inc.; G. G. Goodwin, manager, Royal Blue Line Company, Inc.; L. C. Rawling, Rawling Transportation Company; J. H. Donovan, Royal Blue Line Company.

JUGOSLAV-BULGARIAN
RELATIONS IMPROVED

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Belgrade

BELGRADE, May 28.—The daily Pravda publishes news from Sofia that Bulgarian businessmen, co-operating with the Government for the conclusion of a commercial treaty between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, are pointing out that improved trade is a good intermediary for better relations between the two countries.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is informed in official circles that the Italo-Yugoslav embargo has been cleared up in the past few days that a settlement of all unsolved questions will soon become possible.

PARK SQ. SOUTH OF STUART ST. FACES GREATER DEVELOPMENT

Area Fast Expanding. W. J. McDonald Finds, and Estimates \$100,000,000 in New Buildings by 1933, Covering 10-Year Period of Rapid Growth

A increasing proportion of future building in the Park Square district of Boston will center around the area adjacent to the south side of Stuart Street, in the opinion of W. J. McDonald, a leader in developing this section, and a photograph taken from the roof of the Elks Hotel depicts the scene of potential expansion.

The Hotel Statler in the extreme background; the Motor Mart Garage in the middle, and below it the Ginter bakery building tower over the old-style structures in the foreground, which Mr. McDonald believes will soon be replaced.

With Stuart Street—running from the corner of the Statler at the left between the Ginter bakery and Motor Mart—rapidly becoming a veritable canyon, new buildings have already taken several important moves southward.

In addition to the new Elks Hotel and Metropolitan Building, the Consolidated Gas Company's 13-story building has recently been completed at Arlington Street and Columbus Avenue, just to the south of Stuart Street. In the photograph its shadow may be seen on the left end of the Hotel Statler.

"In the next five years we will witness many more changes than we have in the last five years," Mr. McDonald says. "Growth will be much more rapid than in the past and by 1933 I am confident that in round figures fully \$100,000,000 will have been expended on buildings in this immediate vicinity covering a period of 10 years."

"Office buildings, theaters and high class projects, will soon force out the few ramshackle buildings remaining to the left of Park Square as one leaves the downtown section," he added. "In fact, the high rents there will soon force out the smaller tenants and the manufacturing establishments unable to afford costly places of business."

"In no other city of the Nation is a section witnessing such a rapid change and improvement as the Park Square district."

"The growth of this section from a second-rate neighborhood in a comparatively few number of years is remarkable," he continued. "Why, I can remember when the old Boston Providence depot used to front Park Square at the intersection of Columbus Avenue and Providence Street and how the tracks used to run out on the ground level across Arlington Street to Exeter where

The four-story brick building at 2 Darnley Street has been sold through Hayes & Rose by Anne M. Smith to Edward M. Smith for occupancy. This property is assessed for \$7000, of which \$3300 sits on the 1336 square feet of land.

James W. Elliott has sold for Mrs. Abby M. Gardner and Mrs. Mabel Dickinson the four-story brick dwelling and 2744 feet of land at 164 Newbury Street. It was assessed for \$42,000, of which \$9100 was on the dwelling. The purchaser is Elizabeth C. Hyland, who bought for investment. Daniel J. Cronin represented the buyer.

John T. Burns & Sons, Inc. represent the following sales: For the estate of Emma Deutsche, the two-family frame house and two-car garage at 101 Grassmere and Merton Streets, Newton, valued at \$25,000. Charles M. Foster of Hyde Park purchased for occupancy.

John and Nils Elander have purchased three lots on Prospect Street, near Newton Center, having a total area of 27,000 square feet, and a valuation of \$12,000. The grantor was Frederick D. Wellington.

Raymond B. Cunningham has sold three lots on Prospect Street, near Newton Center, having a total area of 27,000 square feet, and a valuation of \$12,000. The grantor was Frederick D. Wellington.

The State Street Trust Company, trustee of the Julia Emma Bradford Real Estate Trust, has sold to Helen H. MacGlashan a parcel on Morris, Grassmere and Merton Streets, Newton, valued at \$25,000. Charles M. Foster of Hyde Park purchased for occupancy.

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VETERANS READY FOR OBSERVANCE

(Continued from Page 1)

by the Greater Boston Federation of Churches.

The Rev. Dr. Ashley Day Leavitt, of the Harvard Congregational Church, Brookline, will deliver the memorial address. The Rev. Eugene Rodman Shippen, pastor of the Second Church (Unitarian), Boston, will offer the prayer, and the Rev. Laurence W. C. Emig, pastor of the Copley Methodist Church, will pronounce the benediction. James R. Houghton will render solos and the First Corps Cadets band will play.

Before the services in the park begin, units from the United States regulars, marine corps, sailors from ships at the navy yard, marines, coast guard, reserve officers, 94th division, the 101st Infantry, M. N. G.; United Spanish War Veterans, the American Legion and Boy Scouts will march from Copley Square.

The public school children of Boston observed Memorial Day yesterday by taking part in exercises commemorative of the day. In East Boston there was a parade through the street to the U. S. Grant School where there were special exercises. Carl Rossiter, commander of the Joseph Hooker Post, G. A. R., made the address.

In Quincy, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the United Spanish War Veterans and the American Legion visited each school building and spoke to the pupils on the significance of the day remembered.

Rules Given for Flying
United States Flag

Army practice establishes the following rules for flying the United States flag:

There are only two ways to display the flag properly, either flown freely from the top of a flag staff or mast, or hung flat, horizontally or vertically, and with its full length falling evenly. When hung this way the blue field should be at the top and on the left side seen by an observer.

When hung with another flag, the American flag should be on the observers' left, with its staff in front of the staff of the other flag. In a cluster of flags it should be either on the marching right of all other flags, or if there is a line of flags, in the front of the center of the line.

Suspended between two rows of buildings as to hang over the middle of a street, the flag should be hung vertically with its staff on the left, with another flag, the American flag should be on the observers' left, with its staff in front of the staff of the other flag. In a cluster of flags it should be either on the marching right of all other flags, or if there is a line of flags, in the front of the center of the line.

The flag should never be fastened over doorways or arches, tied in a bow, or fastened into a rosette for drapery.

The greatest source of misunderstanding is the designation of the right and left sides of the flag. This follows heraldic custom. As the flag is hoisted, the staff is on the left, the staff end of the flag is always designated as the flag's right. A simple rule is that the heraldic right is always the observer's left.

TRADE AVIATION
ON THE UP-GRADE

Mr. MacCracken Expresses Views to Chamber Head

"Commercial air transport is already rendering a substantial service to the individual and commercial interests of this country. As the service is extended and developed, it will prove a greater factor in trade and commerce," said the letter of W. P. MacCracken Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, to Andrew J. Peters, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and brought to him by Mr. H. A. Dargue, commander of the Pan-American good will flight, now making a good will flight in eastern United States and Canada.

Mr. MacCracken also wrote: "I sincerely trust that this visit will stimulate the use of air mail and also an interest in improving facilities for air transport in your city. In so doing, it will add to your prosperity and at the same time strengthen our national defense."

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Mr.

PROHIBITION'S ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL EFFECTS

(Continued from Page 1)

the National Safety Council, the country's leading organization studying the safety problem, replied definitely that: "There are no figures available to prove either way or the other the effect of prohibition upon accident prevention."

Questionnaire to Industrial Concerns

In the first article of this series, details were given of a survey made by sending out questionnaires to a representative list of hundreds of the country's largest and most progressively managed concerns. The following section was included on the matter of the relation of prohibition to safety:

ACCIDENTS CAUSED BY EXCESSIVE DRINKING

Have you observed any change in the character or frequency of accidents in your plant since prohibition? Check one item in each column below:

Large reduction in accidents ☐ and I chiefly to prohibition. ☐
 Slight reduction in accidents ☐ partly to prohibition. ☐
 Increase in accidents ☐ attributable to prohibition. ☐
 No noticeable change ☐ not at all to prohibition. ☐
 Comment: _____

Any explanation that would throw light on your answer above.

Can you supply statistics of accidents which will support your observations as given above? Check one of the following:

I am supplying statistics in columns 1 to 5 below. ☐
 I have none compiled but the records available may repay further study by your representative. ☐
 I cannot supply statistics because. ☐

It will be noted in this questionnaire that the question about accidents was so framed that executives might be able to dodge only the second part of the question, asking for statistics, but could not very well avoid checking one of the four replies in the first part. Hence, we were assured of some returns, even if they were based solely on observations and first-hand knowledge not appearing in statistical records.

Results from Questionnaire Survey

As a result, we have first-hand observations by the men at the industrial front. Summarizing all the written replies received, the answer begins to be significant. First: Of 223 replying in writing (and of many others personally visited), not a single concern answering the questionnaire (and not a single concern personally visited) makes the statement that since prohibition there has been an increase in industrial accidents due to intoxication. This is rather astonishing, in view of the fact that so many have, in previous articles of this series, decried the poisonous nature of the stuff available to the unreformed worker. However, not many felt sure enough of the causes to attribute any change one way or the other to liquor. Two hundred and twenty-three concerns answered this question on the questionnaire; 102 concerns, constituting the largest group, checked the square marked "No noticeable change"; 47 reported a large reduction chiefly or partly due to prohibition; 27 others claimed a small reduction chiefly or partly due to prohibition; 41 additional concerns reported reductions, stating that reasons other than prohibition were responsible for the favorable showing; and six concerns have had increases in accidents which they stated to be for reasons having no connection with prohibition.

Difficulties of Tracing Accidents to Drink

The reasons given for the replies make them more understandable. Safety men, employment managers and production managers pointed out certain insurmountable difficulties in determining when an accident was attributable to drink.

A man might have overindulged in liquor the night before, and come to work nervously unstrung. But when the injury occurred, the direct evidence of liquor had by that time worn off. How clearly him in such an instance? Even if a man was drunk when he came to work it would not be recorded on the books, because if he slipped by the gate and the foreman, every official concerned would, in self-defense, try to hide that fact. The tendency in all cases would be not to favor the accident insurance company as against the poor fellow who got hurt. In the final analysis, since a breath of liquor is no indication of drunkenness, how know when an accident was due to drunkenness and when to other factors?

When Is a Man Drunk?

Authorities have always had trouble in determining just when a man could be considered drunk. In October, 1925, the British Medical Association made this a matter of special investigation, appointing a committee of doctors, police officials, magistrates and natural scientists to agree upon a definition of the word "drunk." This momentous subject took a good deal of their time and attention, and after profound deliberations, the committee agreed on the following: "Drunkenness should always be taken to mean that the person concerned was so much under the influence of alcohol as to have lost control of his faculties to such an extent as to render him unable to execute safely the occupation on which he was engaged at the material time." This, however, did not solve the question even in the minds of the committee, for they issued elaborate interpretations pointing out that it was not a question as to how much a man had drunk, but of whether certain effects could be determined. Among the tests that were regarded as indicating whether a man was drunk or not was the repetition of certain words and phrases, walking a straight line, and the character of the handwriting. Thus one can see what a really complicated problem it is to know when anything that has occurred is due to drunkenness or not.

The reality of all these difficulties is seen in the fact that scores of large companies claim that they have never had a single accident recorded as due to drink, although they feel sure that liquor was probably an occasional factor. One of the largest railroads in the East states that "we never had accidents we could directly ascribe to intoxication." A large car manufacturing company of Illinois states that "in twenty years we never had an accident known to be due to drunkenness."

The up-to-date plants, which had long before prohibition adopted means to prevent men who were under the influence of liquor from entering upon work, were least likely to see a difference. The chief surgeon of a steel-working plant in the middle West is one of many when he states: "We have not been able to determine that prohibition had any effect on our accidents. There has been a gradual decrease in the number of accidents and the amount of lost time for the past several years, the rate of decrease apparently not being affected by the advent of prohibition."

Many Plant Executives Credit Prohibition

It is obvious that the only information available on the relation of liquor to accidents is that of superintendents and executives dealing closely enough with their workers day by day to observe conditions which may not appear on records, but of which they are reasonably sure. If employers were to state that they had observed more accidents among men who drank, we should regard it as significant. Instead, fully a third of the concerns credit prohibition as being one factor in accident reduction, and not a single employer claims it has increased the accident severity of his plant.

Many of these replies are in positive tones. A St. Louis machinery manufacturer who states that now his plant has no accidents which can be traced to liquor, asserts: "Previous to prohibition many accidents were caused by 'next day after' effects." A construction concern in New York, claiming "an unquestionable reduction in the absence due to inebriety," explains: "During pre-prohibition days, an examination of our accident reports showed such an increased number of accidents on Mondays and the day after pay days that one could pick out pay days without difficulty. This condition has totally disappeared since prohibition."

A manufacturer of carpet awnings, of Grand Rapids, has these interesting facts to relate: "I am a member of the Board of Directors of the Furniture Mutual Insurance Company of this city, which takes care of the workmen's compensation liability for all the furniture factories and kindred industries here. Through the records of that institution we know that much less time is lost since prohibition became a law, and the accidents that used to happen before 10 o'clock in the morning of each Monday as a result of 'hang-overs' from dissipation of the day before are now almost nil."

Official Opinion Credits Prohibition as Factor
 The official opinion of heads of accident boards and other authorities seems to be that prohibition has reduced accidents. Mr. F. M.

Wilcox, chairman of the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, who attributes an observed improvement partly to prohibition, writes: "There was a time when use of liquor was commonly referred to as the cause of accidents. In these later years, that is rarely given as a cause, and we no more hear the complaints of employers that Monday morning brings its flock of industrial accidents as the overhang of Sunday debauches." The same kind of testimony comes from Mr. Clark B. Day, manager of the California State Compensation Insurance Fund. An industrial executive gives as his experience the following: "Some years ago, while I was Commissioner of Labor, I arranged to have a big corporation set up a discharge penalty in one of its foundries for any man who was discovered drinking or under the influence of liquor while on duty. In this foundry the number of accidents was materially lessened."

Prohibition Only One Factor

To anyone acquainted with the safety movement, it is obvious that prohibition cannot have been more than one of the incidental causes in accident reductions. Some of the more thoughtful executives point this out, calling attention to increased effort in developing mechanical safeguards, better safety education and the greater insistence upon preventive measures generally.

Some give the whole credit to these other factors. One of these is an executive in a smelting and refining firm with a remarkable reduction in accidents, who explains:

I do not believe that prohibition nor non-prohibition has had any appreciable influence upon it. We have a well-organized and strongly maintained safety and welfare organization. After the armistice we were left with large stocks of metals on our hands, which necessitated a large reduction of our working force. We retained the most experienced and reliable men during which slump which followed our replacement were, so far as possible, from former employees in whom we had confidence.

Difficult Comparisons

It may occur to someone that since it is so hard to disentangle the industrial accidents due to liquor from industrial accidents in general, perhaps some idea of the trend might be obtained from the trend of all accidents occurring. There is almost nothing in that approach. To draw any conclusions on liquor as a factor in accidents by studying the figures for all accidents is enormously to exaggerate the importance of the liquor factor. Furthermore, all we have in accident statistics are crude figures, unrelated to the equally important aspects of man-hours worked, productivity of industry, and other related variables. For instance, when mechanical means and machinery displace hand labor, there are, in most cases, increased hazards to the operators.

Commissioner Ethelbert M. Stewart, of the United States Department of Labor, has repeatedly warned against comparisons in crude accident figures. As he has well stated, in the United States Monthly Labor Review, of August, 1926:

The crude number of accidents reported in one year might be largely in excess of the accidents reported the year before, but this would not necessarily mean that accidents were increasing. In order to answer this question we must have complete and accurate reports on, first, the number of accidents; second, the amount of exposure to the hazards of industry.

The accidents of 1925 have apparently exceeded those of 1924 as certainly the accidents of 1923 greatly exceeded those of 1922. A careful statistician will ask two questions before he attempts to answer the question as to whether or not accidents are increasing: First, "Are there more men at work, or were men working more hours in 1923 and 1924 than they did in 1922 and 1923?" In other words, is there a greater man-hour exposure and what is the relation of the number of accidents and of man-hour exposure now than formerly? An increase in recorded accidents may mean a greater volume of men at work. It may mean better reporting.

Aside from these inherent industrial difficulties, changes in each state in the legal requirements relating to the reporting of accidents make huge differences in the totals from year to year. When, in 1920, Maryland reduced the "waiting period," (during which no accident compensation is allowed) from two weeks to three days, the number of accidents reported for compensation naturally took a sudden leap. The same is true elsewhere. The chief of the Bureau of Industrial Accidents of Illinois writes:

An industrial accident in Illinois as far as we know anything about it, is one that is reported to the Industrial Commission. The scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act has been steadily enlarged. There has been a session of the Illinois Legislature at which some amendment increasing the number of reported accidents has not been passed. Moreover, the commission has been increasingly successful in getting employers to report accidents.

Hence, crude statistics for accidents as a whole cannot play a part in the discussion.

Conclusions

Nothing more definite emerges from the large amount of labor put into the study of this question than the observations of official organizations and industrial executives. The most significant fact on the issue as to whether liquor has become less of a factor in industrial accidents or more is that fully one-third of all the industrial executives, and practically all official authorities, credit prohibition with reducing accidents due to liquor, while not a single person encountered, whether personally against prohibition or not, claims that it has made accidents more frequent. In any event, as against the attention which was given the liquor factor in accident prevention a decade ago, as a subject for discussion today it has become passé.

WORLD Y. M. C. A. PAYS TRIBUTE TO WORKER

Honors Retiring Secretary of Boys' Work

Special from Monitor Bureau
 CHICAGO, May 28.—Tribute to Edgar M. Robinson of New York, retiring senior secretary of Boys' Work for the World Committee of the Y. M. C. A., with headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland, was paid at a testimonial meeting here at the forty-third conference of the Association of Employed Officers of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America.

Mr. Robinson developed the first Y. M. C. A. program for Negro boys and men 25 years ago and later established the father-and-son-day movement. He helped introduce the Christian educational point of view in the Y. M. C. A. program and aided in bringing the Boy Scout movement to America from England, speakers at the meeting brought out. William C. Adams, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Boston, Mass., was toastmaster.

Dr. Thomas W. Graham, dean of the Oberlin Theological Seminary, Oberlin, O., is the conference pastor.

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Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:
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 Mrs. Jessie M. Bixler, Conneaut, O.
 Mrs. Virginia Alvord, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
 Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Wildman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Miss Anna H. Fleisher, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Miss Katharine Fletcher, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Mrs. Mabel Spicer Gill, Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Miss Annette Van Lennwen, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Mrs. Dorothy J. Howard, La Grange, Ill.
 Mrs. Beale K. Stuhlmann, Chicago, Ill.
 Mrs. Betty E. Heideberg, New Orleans, La.
 Mrs. Guselle S. Byrns, San Francisco, Calif.
 Lieut. Ray N. Byrns, U. S. N., San Francisco, Calif.
 Mr. C. R. Dick, London, Eng.
 Miss Gertrude Hummel, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Miss Emma B. Reiter, East Orange, N. Y.
 Mrs. K. Thompson, Toledo, O.
 Mrs. Ada C. Merrill, Toledo, O.
 Mrs. Virginia E. Webster, Fall River, Mass.
 Mrs. Nellie B. Hoyer, Fall River, Mass.

ICE COMPANIES MERGE
 MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Merger of 24 ice and fuel companies in the southern states into a \$15,000,000 subsidiary of the United States Public Service Company was announced here by Ernest Jacobson, who will be president of the new firm.

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Progress in the Churches

New Canadian College

The new college which the United Church of Canada will erect in the near future in Toronto will be called "Union Theological College," the Montreal Star reports. Prof. R. Davidson, acting principal, in the absence of Dr. Gandler in China, has given out interesting information about the institution.

In referring to the loss of Knox College Building he states, "We take a new name, Union Theological College, but it will be the old institution which did its work for two years without a name, for 14 years without a charter and for 37 years without granting a degree. Behind us is the momentum of 83 years' endeavor; we move into the future with faith and high hope."

It will be located in Queen's Park, Toronto, in the vicinity of Victoria University. That is already a great educational center and the new pile of buildings when completed will without doubt rise in architectural glory among the many fine structures to be found there.

Australia's Sunday Schools

Australia has recently held its first national Sunday school convention. Six hundred delegates were in attendance at the annual meeting of the Church, Sydney, from all over the Commonwealth. The Rev. L. W. Farr, president of the council of religious education, occupied the chair. The leaders of all Protestant churches were present and gave addresses at the opening service. It was reported that half a million scholars were in the Australian Sunday schools.

Bible Students' Convention

The International Bible Students' Association has accepted Detroit's invitation, and a 1928 annual convention of that organization will be held in July, the Detroit Convention and Tourist Bureau has announced. The gathering will extend over a period of eight days, and more than 15,000 delegates and visitors are expected to be in attendance.

This is one of the largest religious gatherings held in the country. Local members are already making plans to radiocast the entire program during the convention through one of the local stations.

Orangeburg Bay Castle

It is reported that the Orangemen of Bunganong, Ire., have purchased one of the historic points in Ulster. It is an old house, the remains of a castle and six acres of land, once the stronghold of the O'Neill of Tyrone. They were kings of Ulster until 1607. The estate belonged to a nobleman whose son and heir did not return from the late war.

Bible in Demand

There has been an extraordinary demand for copies of the Bible during the last year. The National Bible Society of Scotland circulates the Scriptures in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Western Hemisphere; large consignments of Bibles are sent out to Scottish kinfolk in the colonies, while Gaelic Bibles have been sent to steady streams to the Highlands and islands. There was a total world circulation last year of 3,721,945 Scriptures.

Chinese Natives Handling Missions

"By far the major part of all Methodist work in this body, educational, evangelistic and medical, is in the hands of native Methodist Christians," says a statement made public in resolutions adopted by the Cleveland convention of Methodist bishops, superintendents, editors, pastors and laymen in its recent national conference. The statement is signed by Bishop F. T. Keeney, Omaha, Neb., and Dr. J. M. M. Gray, pastor, Scranton, Pa., and was adopted unanimously by the representatives of every area, the members of the association.

THOMAS W. DIXON

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Church Finance Conference

The World Conference on Church Finance in June, 1928, will meet in the United Free Church College, Glasgow. The Rev. John Torrance, organizing secretary, has received encouraging support from church leaders all over the world. The conference will last for four days, and every aspect of modern church finance will be discussed.

Coming Events

Among the more important scheduled meetings, especially of interdenominational organizations, for June are: National Council of Congregational Churches, Omaha, Neb., May 25 to June 1; Northern Baptist Convention, Chicago, May 30 to June 5; Conference on Women's Interdenominational Work, St. Louis, May 31 to June 1; Association of Executive Secretaries of Councils of Churches, annual meeting, St. Louis, June 1 to 4; Reformed Church in America, general synod, Asbury Park, N. J., June 2; School for Rural Ministers, University of Maryland, June 13 to 24; Editorial Council of the Religious Press, Washington, June 14 and 15; Ministers' Conference of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., June 20 to 24; American Home Economics Association, Asheville, N. C., June 21 to 24; Interdenominational Conference on Evangelism, Northfield, Mass., June 22 to 24.

Church Carries On After Flood

Immediately following the recent high water in the business section of Hollister, Mo., the Presbyterian Church at Hollister held a meeting to consider accepting its quota in the \$15,000,000 pension plan of the church, the Kansas City Star reports. The townspeople previously had declined outside aid to repair flood damage. The congregation voted unanimously to underwrite the quota assigned it.

The Rev. C. E. Van der Maaten, field secretary for the School of the Ozarks and for the Presbyterian Assembly of the Southwest, both at Hollister, then reminded the congregation that he had promised to pledge 7 1/2 per cent of the pastor's annual salary necessary to enroll the pastor as a possible beneficiary of the fund. The amount was subscribed.

Baptists Plan Special Train

Nearly 1000 men and women of Detroit, leaders in Baptist churches of the city, are expected to attend the Northern Baptist Convention in Chicago, May 31 to June 5. Practically every Baptist congregation in Detroit will be represented by its minister and others active in church work.

Bible School Group Expands

The Washington Bible School Association, Inc., founded by Mrs. H. Moffatt Bradley, has been extended into a national organization, to be known as the National Bible School Association, with headquarters in the Mills Building. The association has been incorporated here.

The work of the association is to organize, promote and supervise the summer session Bible schools in the vacation period and the winter session in this city for the definite study of Scriptures.

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DRYS SEEK TO KEEP ILLINOIS STATUTES

Opposition Is Raised to Repeal of Enforcement Code

Special from Monitor Bureau
 CHICAGO, May 28.—Dry forces have directed a strong offensive against passage of the Weber-O'Grady anti-prohibition bill in the Illinois Legislature. They have called upon all friends of prohibition to support the campaign against this measure which is intended to repeal the state dry enforcement laws, including the search and seizure laws.

As the measure, which has a referendum clause, has passed the House by a vote of 79 to 64, and is now pending in the Senate, citizens are being requested by Dr. George B. Safford, superintendent of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League, to write their senators at Springfield to stand against it. A like appeal has been addressed to 3000 ministers of the State.

The dry campaign also is directed against a House joint resolution asking Congress for a constitutional convention to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. This has passed the House but the Senate Judiciary Committee reported it to the upper branch with the recommendation, that it "do not concur."

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BULGARS MAKE PREPARATIONS FOR ELECTIONS

Real Contest Lies Between Peasants and Workers and Rest of Bulgaria

SOFIA (Special Correspondence) Stronous electioneering is going on throughout Bulgaria, and numerous parties are endeavoring to persuade or compel about as million rather native and timid peasants to vote for them. Bulgaria is a land of many parties; in fact, there are so many that there are barely enough party colors to go round. Here each party has its color and on election day the ballots are little squares of paper containing the names of the candidates printed on paper of the party color. The Agrarians vote an orange ticket, the Liberals a green, the Socialists a red and the Democrats a purple. But now the colors are all used up, so that no new parties can be formed.

However, the real political fight is not among these various parties, but between the Peasants and Workers on the one hand and the rest of the Bulgarians on the other. Just at the present moment, however, neither of these groups is carrying on a vigorous election fight. They are very much subdued and their banners are lowered. Both groups have very radical programs, which, if put into operation, would discommodate and partially dispossess many influential people.

Aims of Parties
The workers are for a redistribution of wealth, while the peasants are for extensive social control, which would cause a fundamental reorganization of the Bulgarian trade and industry. The state would buy and sell, would borrow and loan, would conduct co-operative enterprises and would limit wealth so that merchants, lawyers, bankers, and wealthy property owners would suffer.

Agrarianism means a kind of class government, and would entail radical economic changes. This comes so close to the vital interests of a group of influential and powerful people that they are violently opposed to the peasant party.

So the Workers' Party and the Agrarian League, both of which are cowed by the terrible persecution they have suffered, are not waging an aggressive election campaign. They don't come out with their old, bold, sweeping slogans. They are called the "underprivileged masses" to a crusade for social reconstruction. They no longer defy the bourgeoisie. They are merely trying to elect a certain number of candidates.

"United Front" Discarded
It must also be remarked that the September revolts of three and a half years ago and the blowing up of the cathedral two years ago have discredited the very expression "United Front" between Workers and Peasants, that no one now dares to revive that idea. It bears the mark of a terrible stigma.

So the present election struggle is a mock combat, a dissembled contest. Men fight under borrowed colors and fill the ranks of "foreign legions." There is no one dominating issue, for the real ideal is not expressed. The coming elections are not much more than a struggle for places in Parliament.

On one side is the dominant party, the Democratic Entente, led by Dr. Laptcheff. This is composed of three distinct groups: first, the former National Party, made up of bankers and rich men, gentlemen, cultured, conservative; then a little body of reserve officers, widely regarded as a rather sinister group; and finally, the former Democrats about Mr. Laptcheff. This is not a very natural grouping, but thirst for power, fear of the radical elements and a desire to maintain peace and order in Bulgaria keep the groups together. They constitute the strongest, most intelligent, and probably the most competent party in the country.

"The Social Entente"
Mr. Malinoff, Mr. Laptcheff's former chief and on two occasions Prime Minister of Bulgaria, is trying to form a strong all-inclusive opposition group, embracing Socialists, Liberals, Radicals, Workers and Agrarians. He calls the group he is trying to form "The Social Entente." His program does not differ from that of the Democratic Entente, and since the coalition he is trying to form would be extremely heterogeneous and without any unifying element except a desire for power, it could not form a strong constructive government. However, the present Government Party, responsible up to a year and a half ago for such violence as Bulgaria never suffered before, is so bitterly hated by the masses that if Malinoff could form

his "Social Entente" he would certainly secure a majority in Parliament and become Prime Minister. That, however, is very unlikely, because the Workers are trying to form a "Labor bloc" consisting of Socialists, former Communists and Agrarians. But the "Labor bloc" doesn't go very well either; some of the Communists suspect the Socialists, the Socialists are afraid of the Communists and their violent methods, while the land-owning Peasants instinctively feel that their natural allies are not the Workers, who are opposed to private property.

Out of this campaign there is expected to issue a very strong Laptcheff majority which will have another chance to lead the country toward normal conditions and prosperity. During the past year and a half Mr. Laptcheff has unquestionably



the Mansions of the Deep, Swim Strangers and Wonderful Living Things, "Butterflies of the Sea," Wearing Colors and Design That Surpass Imagination.

done a great deal toward restoring order and self-confidence and toward the improvement of the national welfare.

RUSSIAN ARISTOCRATS TO SETTLE IN CANADA

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—Inaugurating a new experiment in colonizing in Canada, the League of Nations has sent 25 members of the former Russian aristocracy to the Dominion, to be placed on farms in Saskatchewan as the preliminary step in learning the agricultural industry. All but two members of the party are single men, and none is over 45 years old.

AMERICAN FUND BEGUN FOR FLYERS' FAMILIES

PARIS, May 28 (AP)—An American fund of 1,000,000 francs for the families of Nungesser and Gail has been started. Initial subscriptions of \$14,200, or about one-third of the total, were announced by the subscription committee, which is headed by Dudley Field Malone.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt Sr. contributed \$5000 in the name of the Lafayette Escadrille. Contributions of \$1000 each were made by W. K. Vanderbilt, Mortimer Schiff, Col. William A. Gaston, Senator James Couzens, Clarence Mackey, Adolph Zukor, Marcus Loew, A. H. Woods and Harold McCormick.

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In Coral Gardens of Pacific Flit Butterflies of the Deep

Jeweled Bits of Color Seen Through Glass-Bottomed Boats, Swimming Quietly Over Submerged Mountain Tops and Through Drenched Canyons

Honolulu, T. H. (Special Correspondence) **W**HAT mystery lies under the blue blanket of the ocean, and what a fairyland the deep ocean is to us land dwellers! Hours may be spent looking at Hawaiian fish in aquariums, jeweled bits of color gazing at you from their milky

turged our attention to the water, in which could vaguely be seen the outlines of a canyon. As we floated on the surface it suddenly cleared, and the life of the coral gardens lay below us. There were brain corals and tree corals, sea urchins like spiky pincushions of red or black velvet. Here and there fish of orange, black or green swam quietly through the opalescent water which had the quality and mystery of the Hawaiian night drenched with moonlight.

A blue and yellow surgeon fish fitted past a purple coral tree. A Moorish idol, which wears a half moon on its side, gracefully waved his silver crescent fins and cut across our show window with calm rollings of his large eyes. Barbed-chinned goatfish flashed red and white bodies among the colorful canyon.

Below us now was a range of submarine Alps that overlooked a vast sapphire ocean. Around the mountain peaks and in the caves swam emerald fish, yellow fish, red fish. One that I shall never forget was a slender fish with orange head and pansy-purple body and tall. A dark unicorn fish waved along leisurely. I recalled that a Hawaiian had told me that it was from this unicorn that the Hawaiians had learned to dance the hula, but the dignified kala was not in a dancing mood today.

Close to us came a group of skink-like fish, like eels, but with a fishy head. They were called "sea snakes" and were very beautiful. They were called "sea snakes" and were very beautiful.

show windows, but only as you look down at them from glass-bottomed boats do you get a deep insight into the sea of wonder.

We motored from Honolulu across the island of Oahu to Haleiwa. In a gay little launch with striped awnings we chugged along the coast. A slender fish with orange head and pansy-purple body and tall. A dark unicorn fish waved along leisurely. I recalled that a Hawaiian had told me that it was from this unicorn that the Hawaiians had learned to dance the hula, but the dignified kala was not in a dancing mood today.

Before coming to Canada, they were given a preliminary agricultural training under the League's auspices in France and Czechoslovakia. The Colonization Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway is co-operating with the League in placing the men.

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Visitors invited.

EARLY ENGLISH SCONCE

Style No. 88597 (1 Lt.)—Candle, pull switch, assembled back plate, height 10 inches, width 4 1/2 inches. \$12.50

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DIG GARDEN IS STATESMEN'S ADVICE TO CITY

Former Premiers Urge Men of City to Get Allotments to Cultivate

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—Two former Prime Ministers who, speaking politically and figuratively, are expert "fence menders" and "tillers of the soil"—David Lloyd George and J. Ramsay MacDonald—have issued their opinions on gardening for the benefit of the National Union of Allotment Holders which is to open an exhibition here next September.

Mr. Lloyd George states that "backyards are a poor substitute for gardens. But every town can, by making proper provision for allotments, make good a fundamental defect in the organization of towns as we have allowed them to come into existence in the British Isles. No town can think that it has done its duty to its inhabitants until it has provided for all of its citizens who need plots of land, so that they can find both recreation and profit in digging the ground and gathering the fruits of the earth."

The time has passed when so great a movement can be satisfied with existing on sufferance. Land for allotments should be perma-

Kindness on the Seas

Special Correspondence
SOME time ago, the Dutch submarine K12 made a long and successful trip from Holland to Java, one of the longest continuous journeys ever made by that kind of craft. Between Aden and Colombo the big P & O liner Comorin came in sight.

By flag signals the captain of this ship requested the K12 to stop. Shortly after that the crew of the submarine saw that the English steamer was lowering a boat.

The English sailors then proceeded to present to the submarine crew on behalf of the captain of the Comorin a good quantity of meat, ice, and refreshments, and also—perhaps still more appreciated than the rest—a number of books and periodicals.

The captain of the Comorin, himself, had been the chief officer of a British submarine during the war. Knowing the deprivations of a prolonged stay in such a vessel, he did his bit to make the trip for the crew of the K12 a bit brighter.

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for Summer or Year Round

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Old Records Saved Through Invention

Professor Breasted, Chicago Egyptologist, Perfects New Preservative Process

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—Providing an accuracy hitherto impossible and making it possible to save ancient records, Prof. James Henry Breasted, director of the Oriental Museum of the University of Chicago, has returned here from Egypt with properties of a new method he has invented for preserving inscriptions.

An exhibition of the method is to be made in Haskell Museum at the university as soon as Professor Breasted can install the system, it was announced by the university.

Records acquired by the expeditions in Egypt and the Near East are to be printed in a limited edition of large folios and distributed to libraries of the world at a nominal cost, the endowment of the Oriental Institute having made possible a publication which might otherwise have been prohibitive in cost.

TWO CHURCHES UNITE
EDINBURGH, May 28 (AP)—Union of the two separated Scottish churches and the restoration of the old Church of Scotland under a new constitution, was voted by large majorities by the assemblies of the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church of Scotland, meeting separately.

PRINCETON STUDENTS REJECT SELF-RULE

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Apparently experiencing a change of opinion since their recent overwhelming vote for complete self-government, Princeton undergraduates in open forum rejected a constitution providing for that form of rule.

The students, previous to last March, were governed by a senior council which complete self-government, Princeton undergraduates in open forum rejected a constitution providing for that form of rule.

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Making Country, Town and Beach Homes Cheery for Summer

IS A MATTER OF RIGHT COLOR AND CORRECT APPOINTMENTS

Summer calls for colorful homes. Colorful china for the breakfast-room. Cool cretonnes for the study, and porch pillows that vie with the neighboring flower-boxes. These are some of the things we are ready with, now that June is about to open her doors to summer.

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Distinctive Chinaware from our Seventh Floor

"CALIFORNIA" PATTERN. Striking fruit design, hand-colored, on rich cream body. Full line of pieces in open stock.

COPELAND SPODE. Open stock pattern. Fruit or bird designs on chintz blue.

"BLUE CHELSEA" pattern in Adderley's English China. White with old blue decorations. In charming, quaint designs.

OLD IVORY BLENHEIM CHINA. An open stock pattern of charming simplicity. Body of ivory with delicate flutings.

POTTERY IN ITALIAN. Paul Revere and Holland Gouda patterns; also Bohemian, Rock Crystal and

Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

Agrarian League Holds Big Convention in Stara Zagora

Bulgarian Peasant Organization Said to Have Passed Through Period of Great Persecution and to Be Left Without Competent Leaders

SOFIA (Special Correspondence)—The Agrarian League in Bulgaria has just held its eighteenth general convention in the provincial town of Stara Zagora. This is the first time that delegates from all the local Agrarian organizations throughout Bulgaria have been permitted to come together since Alexander Stambulsky, the well-known peasant statesman, was thrown from power and assassinated about four years ago.

There are at present 1260 "drushbas" or local Agrarian groups in the country, and more than 1000 people were in attendance at the convention. Most of them were actual tillers of the soil, poor, unshaven, dressed in peasant costumes. The majority of the delegates were young people, ardent, restless, inexperienced, uncompromising, determined at all costs to put the Agrarian League on its feet and to make it once more a power in Bulgarian politics.

A Period of Persecution.—The peasant organization has passed through a long period of terrible persecution and is left almost without competent guidance.

There has been a hunted, persecuted organization. It has been placed under the ban of public opinion, denounced in most of the papers as traitors and seditionists and has been subjected to a regime somewhat similar to that which the early Christians had to endure. The very name of the league has usually been uttered in derision and scorn by all who are educated and well-dressed, and every effort has been made to create the impression that the Agrarians are the enemies of Bulgaria and the foes of the social order.

Finally after long repression they meet in convention. The theater is packed to suffocation. The atmosphere is electric and oppressive. The first skirmish is over the choice of officers—president, secretary, etc.—called in Europe the "bureau" of the meeting. The moderate win, and a group of elderly men, mostly in peasant costumes, take the platform. The choice has been made by skillful maneuvering and does not represent the will of the meeting, so the "youth" are more hostile than ever.

Speakers Young and Eloquent.—The speeches begin; one delegate from each of Bulgaria's 15 provinces expresses the feelings of his locality. Most of the speakers are very young and very eloquent. They have all lived through four years of trials and sufferings.

Marvelous caution prevails. Very little is said of persecution. The present government is not denounced. Not a radical or dangerous proposal is uttered. Now and then the name of Stambulsky is mentioned with caution and the whole audience applauds.

A more reckless young leader, Dimitar Gicheff, now makes a fiery speech, denouncing the acts of the Bulgarian army and lauding Stambulsky. He has captured the convention, as young Bryan once did another convention.

It is late. The fifteenth speech ends and the multitudes pour out, to wear bread and cheese and lettuce and bologna and to sleep on tables and on the floor in inns and saloons and overcrowded homes, all ardent for the election to be held next day.

A Leader Arrested.—Morning comes. The unshaven peasants gather at the theater, and are distressed by the news that Gicheff has been arrested and sent home. Very slowly the mass enters the hall, after a careful inspection of all credentials. The resolutions are read and accepted. On several motions the delegates with a vast majority override the "bureau." The "youth" seem to have it.

Now the great moment arrives, the event for which a thousand men have left their plows and fields to gather at Stara Zagora—the election of the board of directors is to be held. The delegates from each prefecture present two candidates. It is confidently believed that it will be possible to manufacture paper from hardwood, and that when the industry is established it will be capable of supplying all Australian requirements and providing almost unlimited supplies for export.

up of wise men and elderly men. All have suffered much. All know how terribly strong the armies are today in every European country and in Bulgaria. All know that very powerful men have sworn at all costs to keep the Agrarian League "in its place." So these wise old men very sadly do their duty. They eliminate Gicheff from the new board of directors, for they know that if he is a member of the board he will also be chosen by the board as one of the five members of the executive or standing committee. He will "compromise," the Agrarian League. His choice will be a blunder. It is not the moment for Bryan.

"Youth" Loses.—The consultation is over. The president reads the names of the new board. The multitude listens in tense suspense. The list is exhausted, all the names are read. Gicheff is not there! The "youth" have lost. Pandemonium breaks loose. The theater roars with angry protests. The cautious old men are scathingly denounced. They are sorry they had to be wise, but they don't retreat. When the noise subsides a bit, the president asks the delegates to vote on the candidates for the board of directors. A few hands go up. "A majority," the president shouts; "the candidates are elected and the convention is over."

Very slowly the enraged public files out. But 100 or more peasants remain; they gather on the floor of the theater and call a new convention. The sheriff invites them to leave and the convention is really over.

Unshaven men with ugly, baggy trousers and rough pigskin moccasins go back to their plows, wondering if one or another group of cautious old men will always rule the masses.

AMERICAN ROTARIANS CANCEL PASSAGES.

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Sofia.—OSTEND, May 25.—Owing to the Mississippi floods, some 400 American Rotarians have canceled their passage and will not attend the Rotary International Convention here.

The effect of this cancellation will be to render the contingent from the United States for the first time smaller than from Great Britain. It is anticipated that about 800 Rotarians will participate in the convention.

Australia Hopes to Make Paper From Hardwood for Newsprint.

MELBOURNE, Vic. (Special Correspondence)—Investigations have recently been made into the possibility of producing paper pulp in Australia, and the research officer of the Commonwealth Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research has reported that satisfactory results have been obtained. Because of the rapidly diminishing forests of softwoods, it is thought in some quarters that the world is facing a shortage in the supply of paper. It has been estimated that the world's newspapers are using about 6,000,000 tons of newsprint a year. Australia alone is using about 100,000 tons of newsprint annually.

Australia has practically no softwood forests, all its timbers being of the hardwood variety, and the investigations which have been carried out have been in the direction of ascertaining whether it is practicable to produce paper from that class of timber. As a result of the research it is confidently believed that it will be possible to manufacture paper from hardwood, and that when the industry is established it will be capable of supplying all Australian requirements and providing almost unlimited supplies for export.

Rural Scenes in Bulgaria, Whence Came the Delegates to Recent General Convention



Upper Left—A Bulgarian Threshing Floor.
Upper Right—A Shepherd With His Sheep.
Below—Peasant Women at Home, Near Sofia, One of Whom Is Busy at the Spinning Wheel.

KARNAK YIELDS MORE STATUES

Double Row of Pillar Bases Implies Existence of Unknown Temple

CAIRO (Special Correspondence)—During the working season of 1925-26 at Karnak, in the course of the extensive ditching operations that had been commenced the previous year—encircling the entire area of the great temple of Amen-Ita, with the object of checking the infiltration of saline water around the bases of columns and monoliths and the foundations of the colossal structure—the workmen, at a point east of the temple, and beyond the great mudbrick boundary wall, came across statues of Pharaohs, Amenhotep IV. This was the "heretic" king who, in the early years of his reign, renounced the worship of the Theban god Amen in favor of an entirely new form—Aten worship, depicted as the sun disk, whose rays terminated in hands—at the same time adopting the name of Akhenaten, to denote his complete severance from everything pertaining to Amen, and transferring his capital from Thebes to Tel-el-Amarna.

The changes in the hitherto mighty kingdom's fortunes during the reign of this monarch are now fairly completely known. But the interesting feature of this discovery lay in the upsetting of theories previously formed by many eminent Egyptologists—that Akhenaten, during the brief period of his reign at



Thebes, had not constructed any addition to the Great Temple of Amen, as had been the custom almost without exception, of each of his predecessors, nor had he erected any other edifice of worship within the wide-spread area of ancient Thebes. But the discovery of statues at this spot shakes these theories and suggests the probability of further remains of importance existing in the locality. The statues having been transported to the Cairo Museum, M. Lacau, the director-general of the Service des Antiquites, decided to extend operations in the neighborhood, and prepared plans of an area to be excavated east or west of the new area.

This new area was concentrated upon during the early part of the season now closing, and has been rewarded by the discovery of two other beautifully preserved statues, in a gleaming white stone, each some two meters high, bearing the unmistakable asseptic features of Akhenaten, as well as four somewhat smaller figures. Apart from these there have been excavated the bases of a double row of columns, which suggest the existence of an avenue, a common feature of the period, leading to a hitherto unsuspected temple, which, if found in a good state of preservation, may furnish some interesting data concerning events during this most interesting period of Egypt's history.

Edifices Destroyed.—It would seem well within the bounds of possibility that the edifice, whatever its nature, was razed to the ground and ruthlessly destroyed by the high priests of Amen remaining at the temple of the exodus to Tel-el-Amarna, and who may well have been infuriated at the slight set upon the ancient religion of their city. This, however, remains to be seen when excavations are recommenced next season.

That a great amount of importance is set upon this discovery is suggested by the fact that King Fuad, during the occasion of his recent visit to Luxor, displayed much interest in this site, and the statues recently unearthed, and was conducted by M. Lacau personally to this relatively distant spot on the outskirts of the temple area.

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Woodie Wickie Shoppe. 1215 H Street N. W., Washington, D. C. Main 5277. makes a specialty of selling unfinished furniture. It is desired to paint and decorate most attractively at reasonable price. Call and inspect our stock. Chair caning, slip covers, upholstery. Our decorator will be glad to call when convenient to give estimate without the least obligation.

Brown Betty Inn. 1426 K Street, Washington, D. C. CAFETERIA LUNCHEON. Special Dinners 40c and 75c. All Home Cooking. Home-Made Bread, Pies and Cakes. Franklin 4298.

17th Cafeteria. 724 17th Street, Washington, D. C. Open 7:30 A. M. to 7:30 P. M. Regular Luncheon 30 Cents. Breakfast 15 Cents. Also a la carte. NANCY HEMSTED, DEPT.

The Palais Royal. Washington, D. C. G STREET at ELEVENTH. Our Free Travel Service. —Our free travel service—a branch of the well known Kirby Travel Guide—has been inaugurated for your convenience. We suggest and help you plan your vacation tour, make Pullman and hotel reservations with no charge whatever. Feel free to call on us at any time. Travel Service—Third Floor.

BULGARS TO ELECT NEW PARLIAMENT

Five Coalition Groups Oppose Government Party

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Sofia

SOFIA, May 28.—Tomorrow (Sunday) after a short period of agitation, a new Parliament will be elected in Bulgaria. The Government Party is opposed by five coalition groups, two of which are made up almost entirely of workers and peasants.

The smallest and newest non-partisan party is headed by the ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Bulgarian Army, General Jekoff. The Prime Minister and the partisans are accused of publicly threatening the introduction of a dictatorship if they lose the elections.

All the Opposition papers complain of extreme violence on the part of the police and administrative officials. Reliable neutral observers declare there has been much terrorism. The London Times correspondent confirms one instance of severe repression. A Government Party victory is expected.

UNION OF ACADEMIES GROWING. BRUSSELS (Special Correspondence).—At the suggestion of the historian Henri Pirenne, the Royal Belgian Academy has decided to consent to the admission of the Berlin and Vienna Academies to the International Union of Academies. The proposal was passed almost unanimously.

Dickson's New Indexed BIBLE. Contains for quick references, Concordance, dictionary, parables, miracles, teachings and sayings of Jesus. Bible characters, complete history of each book of the Bible and other necessary Bible information. Size 5x8x1 1/4. In one volume. QUINCY D. STONER, 1117 Kilbourne Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Milligan Gas Station. New York Avenue at 9th Street N. W., Washington, D. C. Oils, Gas and Accessories. Complete Battery Service. Present this advertisement and get two cents a gallon rebate on gasoline. Phone Franklin 1387.

CANTILEVERS FOR COMFORT LOVERS. Cantilever Shoe. For Men, Women and Children. 2nd Floor, 1319 F St., Washington, D. C.

Sargeant's Restaurant. 509 14th St. N. W., Washington, D. C. Across from New Willard. Real Home Cooking. Special Chicken Dinner \$1.00. Also a la carte service. BREAKFAST 25c to 35c. SPECIAL LUNCHEON 40c. REGULAR DINNER 75c.

THE EASY GOING DUNLAP STRAW. THE Dunlap "Metropolitan" is firm and formal where it concerns the "fit" of the hat, but it is easy and comfortable where it concerns the head that wears it. Strain-Block. NESS WEAR. Smart Haberdashery. SIDNEY WEST, Inc. 14th and G Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Great Demand Made for 25,000 Bibles Printed in Leningrad

British and Foreign Bible Society Has Issued More Than 10,000,000 Volumes in a Year

Special from Monitor Bureau LONDON.—"The whole progress of civilization is bound up with the capacity that the white races have to help the other races to advance in the line of progress, and if their power to do that is impeded by false ideas of what the white race stands for, it may well be that their efforts will not only fail, but the conception of the white race generated in the breasts of the colored races throughout the world may be an initial step in the downfall of these white races themselves."

These words of Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, were quoted in the report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, presented at the one hundred and twenty-third annual meeting held here. This year Mr. Baldwin becomes one of the vice-presidents of the society. The Marquis of Salisbury presided.

The following items in the report summarize the work of the society during the year: Income, £396,344; expenditure, £412,654. Languages added to the society's list, 14. Number of languages now included in the list, 593. Number of volumes issued during the year, 10,128,087. Deficiency on the year's working, £16,310.

Millions of Bibles.—On the position in China the report stated: "Our confidence rests in the assurance that the many millions of Gospels circulated and read in that land cannot be fruitless. In view of all the circumstances, the number of books purchased by the Chinese during 1926 is very remarkable. No fewer than 4,142,000 copies were circulated—only 119,000 fewer than in the record year of 1925. That there was this small decline is no proof that the Chinese do not desire the Scriptures. Civil war has rent the Nation; hordes of ruthless bandits have plagued the ruth-suffering people.

"In many districts it has been impossible for our collectors to travel. Two of them were killed in honor; many suffered assault; some were cast into prison. The great majority of the men have carried on their work faithfully and courageously. Almost everywhere they met people who eagerly purchased the Scriptures. In some places men (probably in foreign pay) shouted,

"Down with the Bible! 'Down with God! 'Down with Christians! But it often proved that opposition helped sales. Failure of transport, not anti-Christian agitation, was the chief cause of the diminished circulation. Could the Post Office and the railways have conveyed the parcels from the coast to inland places, there is little doubt that the sales would have exceeded anything ever known before.

Entry Into Russia Difficult.—"We have again been unsuccessful in our efforts," added the report, "to gain an entrance for our agents into Russia. A small consignment of Scriptures was, however, permitted to enter, and we are glad to know that 25,000 Russian Bibles have been printed in Leningrad. The demand is said to be tremendous. Religion still has a great hold upon the peoples of Russia, and it cannot be that all the work accomplished by our society in that land during a century before the Revolution has gone for naught."

Referring to the Chinese situation Lord Salisbury said: "I should be the last man to minimize the extreme gravity of the situation there, but it is not wonderful that notwithstanding the political state of things in that country, the work of this society among the Chinese should be so little affected? When the political situation is changed in China, when all the troubles have passed away, the permanent work of the preaching of Christianity will have gone on. That will be the real result. The other is merely temporary."



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Sixteen events, carefully chosen to do the most good in satisfying your merchandise wants will be staged.

They take the place of the MAY SALE, long a tradition, but now eliminated this year, in the better understanding of helpful retailing.

The store windows, the local newspapers, the mails will bring a continuous story of the eventful occasions. You can profit by following them.

Burdines, Inc.
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MIAMI, FLORIDA

WIGHTMAN CUP PLAY EARLIER

Tennis Matches With England to Start at Forest Hills, Aug. 12

NEW YORK, May 28 (P)—The Nighthawk Cup tennis matches of 1927, to decide the women's team championship annually contested between the United States and England, will be played at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, N. Y., on Friday and Saturday, Aug. 12 and 13.

This was announced today by the international play committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, which pointed out the establishment of the present system of tennis earlier had been usual to allow intervention of about a week between the international team matches and the women's national championships.

The change was proposed by the Forest Hills club, which was the only one to vote for it. All matches since the cup was placed in competition in 1923 have been played either at Forest Hills or at Wimbledon. In 1923 the match between the United States and England reversed the tables in 1924 at Wimbledon. In 1925 and 1926 the United States again won the cup, the United States now holding six cups.

Year by year the competition has become closer and well-fought duels forecast this summer when the contest will be the "rubber" of the season. The play, at present, the United States leads 15 to 15, 3 to 2, and in sets 36 to 32, while England has the more games, with 322 to 316.

As the United States officers, the association is an appointment.

England's leading contenders for places in its team are Mrs. L. A. Goddard, Miss Joan Fry, Miss Evelyn

**Dr. Tweddell Wins
British Golf Title**

By the Associated Press
Hovisake, Eng., May 23
DR. WILLIAM TWEDDELL of
Scourbridge won the British

today. He defeated D. E. Laidlaw of the Royal Liverpool Club in the 36-hole final match by 7 up and 6 in play. He was 8 up at the end of the first round.

WOULD LIMIT THE ENTRY LIST TO BEST

Plans Discussed for Future

I. A. A. A. Meets

PHILADELPHIA, May 22 (AP)—Plans for limiting competitors in the intercollegiate A. A. A. track and field championships only to the "best throwers," rather than making it an open contest, were discussed last night at the Association of College Track coaches of America. The proposals were put in the hands of a committee for consideration before presenting them to the I. A. A. A.

Harry L. Hillman of Dartmouth was elected president to succeed Lawson Peterson of Pennsylvania. S. J. Far-

President and Carl J. Merner, Columbian secretary and treasurer. Members of the board of governors were elected as follows, for two years: John Magee Bowdoin, George Connors of Yale, Jack Ryder of Boston College; for one year, Harry Gill of Illinois; E. H. Elling of New York University and J. F. Rourke of Colgate.

Six new active members were named. They are Ralph H. Young, Michigan State; R. L. Templeton, Bedford; Chester A. Jenkins, Bates; Mikko Mikkola, Harvard; L. V. Wak, West Point; Paul Sweet, University of New Hampshire.

Hunter Defeated in St. Cloud Tennis

Francis T. Hunter, United States star, was eliminated from the international hardcourt tennis championship tournament today by P. D. B. Spence. The South African player won at 3-6, 5, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.

Hunter started off in fine fashion against Spence and won the first two through superior driving, but soon faded.

Spence outstayed the American in a grueling baseline duel in which he committed numerous errors.

ALL MAKES TWELVE

EVENTS IN OUR DAY

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 28 (AP)—Completing 12 events in one day, Norman S. Hall of Asbury Park, N. J., a human track star at Yale, established what is believed to be a record qualifying for membership in the Delta Phi, honorary athletic fraternity.

In the annual meet with Harvard Hall took firsts in the high hurdle, javelin throw and shotput. His yesterday included the one-mile, the 100-yard swim in 77s., pole vault 8ft. 6in., broad jumping 20ft. 6in., the shot and discus.

all was a track star at Roxbury, where he prepared for Yale, scoring points in the 1925 Yale intercollegiate. He has been a consistent member on the Yale freshman team. One sophomore qualified for the team, completing the tests in one

unices the signing of Rosario Cou-
a center and right wing from Win-
He weighs 160 pounds and stands
in. Manager Arthur H. Ross also
ounced that he has signed two da-
men with professional experience.
is not ready to release their names

STRAW HATS
Panamas, Leghorns and Sennits
\$2.45 to \$7.00
OPEN EVENINGS

ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

In the Charles Street Quarter of Boston

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

YOU will find all sorts of shops there, crowded with things that are mostly "early American," though English and southern Europe are represented. But the contents of the antique shops are not the only incentive for studying the Charles Street quarter of Boston. It is a section rich in historic and literary association, although these are but incidentally connected with the message of this page.

For its entire length from old Frog Lane, now Boylston Street, this thoroughfare passes over land once flooded by the tides of the Back Bay. It was not until 1803 that the western

quarries. Here come the dealers from other parts of Boston and from other cities, to choose according to their tastes from the fresh arrivals, which in many cases have been removed only recently from homes where they may have been for two centuries.

West Cedar and Cambridge Streets

There is less of this phase of business on Charles Street itself than there was a few years ago. The widening which was done in 1917 took 10 feet from the side next to the water. The resulting improvement greatly increased rentals and many scouts now have their head-

to provide a decided garret flavor for the visitor with leisure and sensibility.

Special Lines Followed by Some

Not only in general appearance but in the class of contents these shops show bold contrasts. In some we find the whole range from wrought iron to old weaving; others will have only furniture. Hooked rugs will be the specialty of others and in such places these and nothing else may be seen. They are stacked in orderly piles whose size will amaze a person accustomed to see not more than a dozen at one showing. Here there may be literally cords of them, in

a cosmopolitan taste, on the part of the buying public.

The Clearing House for New England

Within the short span of four city blocks, including two or three single block detours on either side, is focused the antique trade of New England. Here as has been mentioned are brought each week the finds of a score or two of hunters who cover New York State, some Canadian provinces and all the territory in the intervening area. Boston dealers are alert to grab the things as they come in. Those from New York buy in turn from the Boston purchasers what is not snapped up by alert collectors of Massachusetts and near by.

So into the Charles Street quarter dribble the desirable contents of early New England homes, as for one reason and another owners part with them. Here they quickly change hands, sometimes having a half dozen dealer owners within a fortnight. Within a time that is seldom long and often very short, a fine piece finds its place in the collector's hands to stay indefinitely with him and with his descendants. The days when the sidewalks were piled with old chairs, tables, bureaus, and highboys are pretty much gone, though on the Saturdays and Mondays mentioned West Cedar Street near Cambridge still shows this fascinating condition.

Skilled Workers in Various Crafts

Numerous activities that contribute to the needs of the antique lover are found naturally in this locality. Repairers of glass and china, of pewter, of clocks, of homemade rugs, as well as of furniture, have workrooms that may not be seen from the street, but which are well known to those close to the trade.

To the highly skilled craftsmen, working in the cramped and dingy rooms, come fragments of treasured vases, plates, or pitchers appears worthy separate notice at another time.



English, French, Spanish and Italian Furniture and Paneling Are Assembled in This Loft

An Important Activity

The extent to which art objects and furniture are disposed of at auctions in the great cities may not be realized by the public in general. At a single gallery in New York, that of the American Art Association, almost 50 sales have been held during the past season. These have brought in a little more than \$6,250,000.

This is a sizable amount of business to be done in a few weeks, or to be more exact, in about half a year. It shows that this method of quickly liquidating assets is well liked, and on the whole satisfactory to the owners, for whom the galleries sell on commission and to the buyers who patronize the auctions.

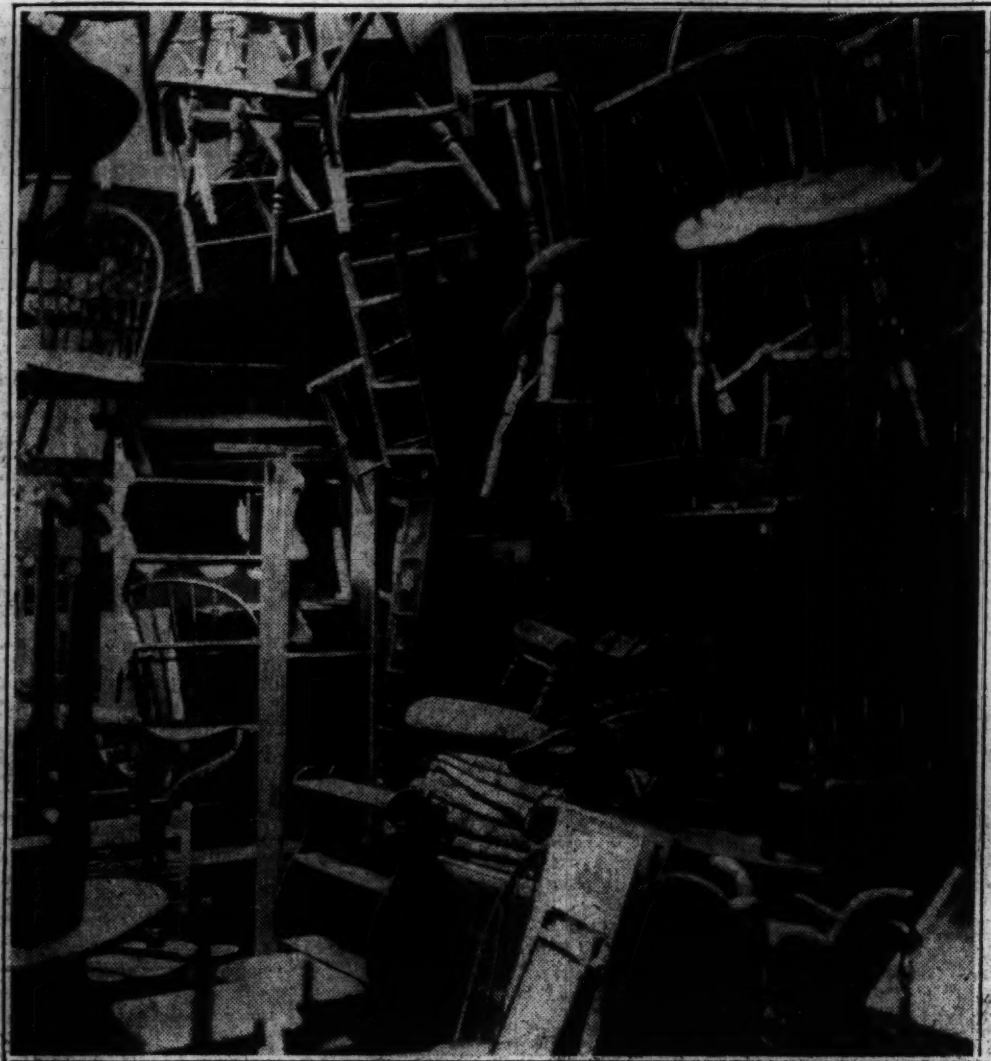
Clearly this line of activity has become an established one, in which many experts along various branches of interest are engaged. Oriental as well as many European countries have contributed the collections which have been disbursed at this and at other like establishments.

The most popular classes of objects, judging by the quantity handled, are the Spanish and the Italian, for this group accounted for nearly one-third of the total receipts at the galleries mentioned. American furniture of the eighteenth century has played a leading, if not sole, part at several sessions, the totals at times running into six figures.

The Serendipity Antique Shop

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A Corner of an Old Timber Shop, Where One May Hunt and Get the Thrill Discovery Goes

bluffs of Mount Vernon began to be pulled down into the shallow shore between Boston and Cambridge Streets. Shortly after, the first residences were built. Some of those that are standing today were homes of the better, though not the finest, class in the 1830's.

Padlocked Doors Common

Passing through a cycle of prosperity, decline and rejuvenation, this section began about 20 years ago to house the shops where ancestral belongings were dealt in. Gradually it became the most important American market for the early home furnishings of New England and now it is known as such not only throughout the trade in America, but also abroad. Yes, all sorts of shops are there, some in cellars, others in dusty lofts, several spick and span at street level, with no steps either up or down. You will find many of the doors padlocked except on Saturday and Monday. This is done by the proprietors, not by the police, for the owners are scouting about the country to find what they may in lonely farm houses or village homes, of the things that nearly all the world's a-seeking nowadays.

These keen men, mostly young, open their shops as a rule Friday night or Saturday morning after they have returned from perhaps 200 miles away with the fruits of their search. They have been out since the previous Tuesday and try to sell during Saturday and Monday all that they have gathered in the four pre-

quarters on West Cedar Street, the next parallel with Charles, and on Cambridge Street. Many interesting characters are met in this group, their ancestry being Hebrew, Irish and English. Acquaintance with them reveals that they are keen, quick workers, resourceful students of human nature, who have unconsciously mastered the art of adjusting themselves to people through successful dealings with their fellowmen.

Of the shops which are always open during business hours there are a variety. Some are tastefully arranged as living suites and occupying three or four stories; others are well lighted stores, modern in arrangement and orderly, brush and dust used frequently as by a good housewife; others may have an equally fine stock but piled up in stacks and hung high on the walls in a helter-skelter fashion. Of the latter sort many more were about here 10 years back. Now enough of them are left

sizes from two feet by three up to a cowering for a good sized floor. Glass, china, pewter and brass are found to some extent in most places but these too are the exclusive specialties of some.

It is only within four or five years that any furniture not of American origin was in demand. Now the difficulty in keeping up their stocks in this class has become so great that English mahogany and a little oak have appeared in an increasing degree. One shop deals wholly in the French Provincial. Another carries Spanish, Italian, French and English. Still another, English only. These changes represent the increasing tendency to

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BOSTON, MASS.

Fine mirrors, chests of maple and cherry. Old china. Old silver. Specializing in pink lustre ware.

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and inspect our very large collection of HOOKED RUGS and
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New England Sales Assn.

Announcement

MR. S. TISHLER, formerly established for more than twenty years, announces the re-opening of his antique business with an extensive collection of fine antique furniture.

80 Charles Street, Boston, Mass.
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Old Furniture

China Glass Rugs

THE BULLSEYE SHOP

50 Church Street
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The Tudor Galleries

(Mrs. A. M. Brownell)

GENUINE ANTIQUES

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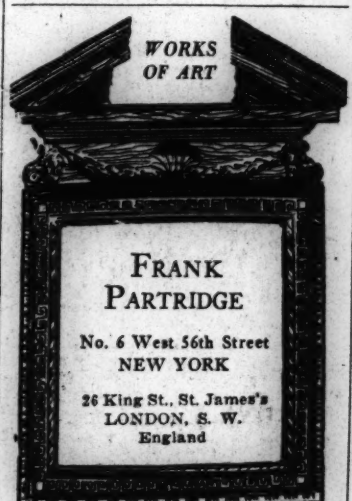
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The one truly American type of furniture, reflecting in its rugged, sturdy beauty and comfort the undying spirit of our forefathers—the pioneers. Let your home and its surroundings reflect the spirit of America in dependable

OLD HICKORY FURNITURE

May we send you our Catalog "H" showing our leading designs, and the name of your nearest dealer who carries this distinctive line of porch and garden furniture?

OLD HICKORY FURNITURE CO.

MARTINSVILLE INDIANA
Trade Mark Brand Burned Into Every Piece

An Historic Home in Indiana

Madison, Ind.
Special Correspondence.

THE foredeck of a packet steaming up or down the Ohio River is probably the best vantage point from which to view Lanier House. The solid old brick mansion, with its white fluted columns forming a two-story portico, stands picturesquely on the crest of the river bank, looking out across the broad expanse of the beautiful Ohio River toward the Kentucky hills.

One cannot appreciate the getting of this fine old structure from its steps or from the roadway beneath. It appears out of perspective from below and close at hand. But to those who have contemplated it from mid-stream—while Negro deck hands chant at their tasks or perhaps sing to the strumming of a banjo—the old pre-war mansion, seen through the branches of forest trees, offers a glimpse of the Old South, toward which it faced at the time it was erected in 1844.

Today the fine old house, filled with furniture of early America—some carried over the mountains from the Carolinas by the family which built it—is an historical shrine, the property of the State of Indiana, and a memorial to the patriot who lived there. For James F. D. Lanier, who loved the South so well that he built his home facing it, loved the Union still more. And during Indiana's time of stress he lent his State \$1,000,000 without security, enabling her to carry on her part of the struggle for preservation of the Nation.

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to lovers of the antique and artistic
The boutique of Edgar Allan Poe
Close by Stetson Hotel and theatre district.

The Spinning Wheel Antique Shop

INVITES you to visit their quaint four-story red-brick house overflowing with an exceptional collection of glass, china, pewter, mirrors, hooked rugs, and furniture of every kind and description.

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A shop furnished like a home
Mahogany, maple and pine furniture,
old glass, hooked rugs, lamps, prints,
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an old time home.

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INTERIOR DECORATORS

Your home surroundings can be made extremely attractive with our help.

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at WHOLESALE

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85 Charles Street, Boston

Early American furniture of the highest merit

Opening of
KING HOOPER MANSION
8 Hooper Street, Marblehead, Mass.
JUNE 1ST

AU QUATRIEME



Early American Children's Furniture

No examples of early American furniture that have come down to us are more appealing than the little pieces made for children, following with delicious fidelity in their miniature scale, every line and detail of their larger prototypes. In the collections of American antiques assembled by Au Quatrieme during recent weeks may be seen an unusual number of these charming and far from common miniature pieces.

The little slant-top pine desk illustrated is really a doll's desk. But a larger one of maple with the original brasses is for a child. As are also a very early type of oak chest with molded base and cornice, chamfered corners and bun feet, and a miniature pine chest of very primitive character.

Baby Chairs and Cradles

Here, too, are several exceedingly quaint low rush-seated baby chairs of the type illustrated, high-chairs with slat backs, and two very interesting maple cradles.

WANAMAKER'S—Fourth Floor, Old Building

John Wanamaker

BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET
NEW YORK

In the Graceful Manner of the XVIII Century

This Hepplewhite sofa and fine Chippendale mirror illustrate the interesting harmony achieved between the contrasting designs of these two great designers. The sofa with its restrained grace and its delicate proportions is a pure expression of the classic influence. The mirror, a free and splendid gesture of the master Chippendale.

SEVENTH AND EIGHTH FLOORS

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE - NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUES, DECORATION AND REPRODUCTIONS

Art News and Comment

Royal Queensland Art Society

Brisbane, Queensland.
Special Correspondence
 ONE distinguishing feature of the Royal Queensland Art Society's exhibition at Wilkinson's Gallery is the prominence given by the artists to well-known beauty spots in Queensland. In some of the bush scenes one almost catches the aroma of the gums. Brilliant sunlight bursts through giant eucalypts. The clear blue sky stands out vividly in scenes rich in color. Nature is portrayed in many moods—calm and meditative, in moonlight and early morning, and in the heat and glare of noonday.

It is interesting to notice how Queensland's beauty appeals to the different artists. Some are fascinated by the winding river or the charm of the peaceful valley; others are impressed by the rugged grandeur of the mountains. Others, again, use sea and sky, by the moonlight, storm, or languid mid-day calm, as their medium of expression.

Portraits in oils and charcoal, etchings, three beautiful specimens of the art of Daphne Mayo, sculptress (including a bronze bust of Matthew Nathan, former Governor of Queensland), plaster casts, wood carvings and pottery work by L. J. Harvey, and collections of pottery by Mrs. F. J. O'Reilly and Mrs. E. F. Kowalsky complete the exhibition.

Of the landscapes, "Coomera Valley from Mt. Tambourine," by J. Salvana, A. R. S., is one of the largest and most conspicuous pictures in the exhibition. The scene is familiar to those who have gazed at the glory of the panorama from the hill near the Hotel St. Bernard. Giant gum trees are in the sunny foreground; the Coomera River, like a silver thread, winds its serpentine course through the tranquil valley to the sea; Stradbroke Island and Jumbun Pin are visible in the distance through the soft blue haze, and the sea, in faint outline, far away, beats on the golden sands. This fine picture was lent by Dr. Christine Rivett. Other pictures in Mr. Salvana's group show bullock teams straining at heavy logs at Mt. Tambourine. This might well be termed "Mt. Tambourine Group."

In "Bright Moonlight," William Bustard infuses a beauty into an old shed, with a wheelbarrow resting outside, and he slily introduces a touch of humor by making the inevitable cat crawl near the wheelbarrow. In "Brisbane River, from All Hallows' Convent," he gives a charming study of the river at one of its most beautiful bends, with blue hills rising in the distance. The beauty of Victoria Point is sharply brought out in oils. The trees bend to

the wind, heavy storm-clouds gather, while children frolic in the sand. C. H. Lancaster is at his best in "Mountain Mist, Tambourine"—the misty trail through the majestic gum trees, with slip rails in the foreground. Another outstanding work is "A Bush Homestead," adorned by giant eucalypts standing out boldly in the sunlight. "Dry Season, Coomera," conveys a sense of heat, with leaves on the trees drooping wearily under the sun's fierce rays. Other fine pictures in this group are: "The Bridge, Cash's Crossing," "The Road, Tambourine," "The Mountain Smithy," and "Canungra Valley."

Jeanette Sheldon shows two seascapes in oils, "Bribie Beach," with a storm-wrecked tree in the foreground, and "The Open Sea," a fine study of the ocean in turbulent mood. D. F. Cowell-Ham exhibits seven water-colors and one pencil drawing, "On the Long Pocket Road."

Water colors exhibited by Vincent Sheldon include "Nocturnal, Sandgate," showing a rowing boat moored to a tree in brilliant moonlight. A familiar scene is "Boathouse, Breakfast Creek," with a boat snugly housed.

Enid T. L. Dickson exhibits two pastel studies: "In the Studio," and "Bronwyn" (a girl with half of burnished gold) and two charcoal portraits of merit: one of Mr. Firman Mackinnon, the Queensland Journalist, in reflective mood; the other of Mr. Maurice Baldwin, strong and dour.

P. Stanhope Hobday shows what a capable colorist he is in "Study in Blues," "The Setting Sun's Last Glow," and "Grey Day." In "The Setting Sun's Last Glow," harvesters are seen loading their cart for the last time that day. A rich red glow is infused into a scene of great beauty.

In "The Beginning of the Day," one of the oil paintings exhibited by Frank Sherrin, one is reminded of Longfellow's poem, "Daybreak." "O mist, make room for me," "The Bush Landscape," shows a careful manipulation of contours, and the glory of the open spaces.

Caroline Barker shines as a portrait painter. Her oil paintings of her sister, "A Costly Woman," "An Old Man," "A Soldier," and "A Pipe of the Black Watch" help strongly to raise the standard of the show.

Hubert Jarvis exhibits a fine water color of "Granite Country, Stanthorpe." "Moonlight," a river scene, shows the "glittering curve of the river rays just planted in the sky." The beauties of Maroochydown are put on canvas, in oils and water color, by F. W. Potts. J. H. Grainger, lately ladies and cavaliers performing dignified and graceful dances in magnificent costumes; and also old play books, in which the scenes as shown upon the stage are recorded by such fine artists as della Bella or Callot.

Walter Crane has written, in his valuable book on "Decorative Illustration," that: "The story of man is fossilized for us, as it were, or rather preserved, with all its semblance of life and color, in art and books. . . . If painting is the language of nations and periods, picture-books may be called the hand-glass of different centuries and peoples, in all their minute and homely detail and quaint domesticity, as well as their playful fancies, their dreams, and aspirations."

And while to the technical student interested in book production as a craft, in its various processes, its changing methods and qualities at different periods, this exhibition is also a revelation, it also, as does any collection of old picture books, offers much to the simple visitor, for whom it may serve as "the hand-glass" in which vivid glimpses may be caught of the life and interests of an earlier day.

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Here all the various methods of production may be studied; from the so-called "block books" (in which text and illustration were engraved on one wooden block and printed off) and the books in which the text was set with movable type but printed off together with the decorative woodblock; passing on to the two-color printing, in which initials and other decorations are printed in red to set off the black of the rest of the page, and to the use of metal plates impressed upon the page as either illustration or decoration of the text.

The books are grouped according to period, but also according to subject, and to the use of metal plates impressed upon the page as either illustration or decoration of the text. The books are grouped according to period, but also according to subject, and to the use of metal plates impressed upon the page as either illustration or decoration of the text.

Hardly less in importance is the exquisite series of fourteen to sixteenth century Gothic statues and figures in stone and wood, which Mr. Leverton Harris bequeathed to the Victoria and Albert Museum. His collection of miniatures by Hilliard, Samuel Cooper, Cosway, Plimer, etc., is to go to Cambridge, which will also receive a Limoges enamel by Pierre Raymond of exceptional beauty. The collection also includes some superb pieces of furniture, notably a satinwood suite, once belonging to Lady Hamilton, a number of drawings by old masters, etchings by Goya, modern paintings by J. D. Innes, Augustus John, Walter Sickert and Slaley, while the library contains the famous Fanny Burney books which have been left to the British Museum.

It has been decided by trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, to continue through the summer the exhibition of drawings and sketches by John Singer Sargent, now open in Renaissance Court of the museum. This exhibition is proving of considerable interest, including as it does the various preliminary sketches for the decorations in the Boston Public Library and the Museum of Fine Arts, showing progress of the artist's schemes for the work.

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of text and illustration forming a harmonious page.

Here, too, is that celebrated and beautiful "Dream of Polyphilius," one of the finest of early illustrated books, and one from which later illustrators have learned much. There is also a curious group of books displaying the art of penmanship, in which the written pages are surrounded and adorned with marvelous birds and animals and flowers and scrolls, all produced by an unbroken series of whirled and curled and flourishes, an ambition and pride of the scribes and writing-masters of that time.

Another interesting group is that

HEWN, NOT MOLDED



"The Artist's Wife." Carved in Boxwood by Alfred Southwick. In This Year's Royal Academy Show, London.

of the embroidery and lace pattern books, in which designs and stitches were collected and recorded, and over which, doubtless the ladies of the period pondered long as they produced those patiently wrought pieces of needle-craft which arouse our admiration and wonder in the museums of today.

Here, too, may be studied exquisitely engraved plates in volumes devoted to dance and music, showing tastefully ladies and cavaliers performing dignified and graceful dances in magnificent costumes; and also old play books, in which the scenes as shown upon the stage are recorded by such fine artists as della Bella or Callot.

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As to Stage Settings

By E. C. SHERBURNE

IT MAY fairly be asked that the background of a play be either significant or beautiful; preferably both. That is, stage settings should be something more than masks to hide the brick walls that form the sides and back of the space that incloses the actors in theaters where a special production is built for every play. Even the stock company of today feels the demand for fitness of backgrounds, and offers a

up in the midst of canvas houses, artificial flowers and manufactured grass.

It is clear that you cannot bring the real out-of-doors upon the stage, but it was not a great many years ago that a satisfying solution of the problem came into general use. This solution, apparently, was hit upon about the same time in many quarters, and may be taken as a reflection of a parallel tendency in landscape painting, coincident with the decline of the esteem in which accurate representation or camera-like copying of nature had long been held. Instead of attempting to present a copy of the scene—that is, a magnified easel painting—why not produce a stage picture that projected the idea of scene? Since a tree wills when transferred from the orchard to a stage setting, and a realistic picture of a tree makes you think not of a tree but of a painting, why not produce something else, something that shall be of art rather than nature? Then you will have something with an integrity of its own, pretending to be nothing but itself, and yet serving completely the purpose of background as something significant and beautiful?

Once this type of background came into increasing use it found acceptance, though some early efforts were puzzling and even annoying. The notion that the settings could be significant in themselves was carried so far that a fad for "expressionist" scenery flourished. This scenery was so inconsistent and queer that it quite out-faced the actors, and eclipsed the play. This phase quickly passed of its own accord, because the theater-going public was not getting what it went to the playhouse for, an acted play, with everything serving that effect.

This eccentric, or shall we say, unusual scenery did not stand for itself in such satirical entertainments as Balfe's "Chauvins," and here such "expressionist" settings were appropriate, for they were part of an animated action. We all know how the scenery of a caricature is heightened by the echoing in trees, stones, hills, moon and sun of the emotions of the human figures in the scene. Thus in the background of the "Chauvins" turns the very houses seemed to lean this way and that, as in a hearty peasant dance.

Also out of Russia came the musical studio of the Moscow Art Theater with settings that visualized the essence of the atmosphere of the action. In "Lysistrata" a peristyle offered a characteristic focus for the action of the play. This peristyle was a good example of theatrical engineering as well as stage art, for it could be given a changed aspect with half a revolution on its casters, and it was firm enough as a structure to carry the weight of a score of players, who thus could be disposed on various levels. One great defect of many stage scenes is their presentation of the actors on a single flat plane, the stage floor itself.

In Winthrop Ames' production of "Iolanthe" we have a recent example of beautiful and significant stage settings of exteriors that make no attempt at realism in effect. These settings, designed by Woodman Thompson, even go so far as to formalize the foliage of the trees in the fairy's garden. This formalizing and abstraction is in the vein of pictorial charm rather than in the note of comic distortion, but is not the object the scene? The result, certainly, is a background that is at once significant and beautiful.

The clue to this style of stage decoration, then, is to be found in the presentation of the idea of the thing involved, not the thing itself.

Nature cannot be transferred with intact effect to the stage in settings, any more than it can in acting. Always there must be adaptation to the end that a unity of effect shall be achieved. The player may seem natural, but he doesn't achieve that effect by being natural, even though he is a human being simulating a human being. So, to provide the stage picture of the out-of-doors, we call in not the property man, with his purchased trees and real flowers, but the artist who evolves a setting that is a work of art in itself, which offers no simulation of the externals of meadows and woodland, but a transcription of them into constructed and painted backgrounds that have aesthetic integrity of their own as unobtrusive atmosphere for the dramatic action they inclose.

Stage Notes

Gilbert Miller has returned to New York and announced his plans for the coming theater season. Mr. Miller's first production will be "Interference," now playing in London with Sir Gerald Du Maurier in the principal role. It will go into rehearsal in New York in August with Arthur Wontner heading the cast. "The Patriot," a German play by Alfred Neumann, will be the second. It concerns itself with the intrigue that led up to the assassination of Czar Paul of Russia in 1801. It is in five acts and seven scenes, and has a large cast, with half a dozen important parts. "The Patriot" is now running in Berlin, Vienna, Budapest, and has been purchased by Matheson Lang, who will also play the lead, for a London production. Mr. Miller will put it into rehearsal in September. Mr. Miller declared that he may produce "The Ring" here next season in association with Guy Bolton. "The Ring," which recently finished a successful London engagement, is a melodrama by Edgar Wallace. As a part of his next season activities, Mr. Miller will present "The Spider" to London theaters on Aug. 29, following a week in the English provinces.

Films for the home, to be issued monthly like phonograph records, are to be set in circulation beginning June 1. It is announced by the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester, N. Y. The first film, lasting four minutes, and on strips capable of being shown by small parlor projectors, includes offerings by John Barrymore, Charles Chaplin, and Bobby Jones.

"Two Girls Wanted" has moved from the Little, New York, to the Longacre. Al Johnson is to appear in the film version of the play "The Jazz Singer," in which George Jessel appeared on the stage. Warner Brothers announce, Mr. Johnson has already figured in several Vitaphone subjects. In "The Jazz Singer" Mr. Johnson will be both seen and heard in several specially selected songs.

A Woman Artist's Success

By FRANK BUTTER

London, May 13
 HOW little art relies for its expression on the materialistic or outside appearance of natural objects, and how much it depends for its existence on the inner life that is in nature, could be profitably studied in a remarkable exhibition recently held at the Beaux Arts Gallery, Bruton Place, where paintings have been on view by Winifred Nicholson and her husband, Ben Nicholson, son of the famous William Nicholson.

There is in Mrs. Nicholson's art the natural instinct for life, movement, light and color which, taken in conjunction with her power of expression—by plastic means—amounts to genius. In her artlessness she has raised her work to a more lofty plane than consummate craftsmanship alone can reach. Her delicate visions are such as few masters in modern art have ever conceived, they throb with light and vibrate with exquisite color, they are drenched with the emotion that animates things until the objects themselves become radiantly transfigured and invite us to share the feelings of the sensitive artist who beheld them.

The accepted canons of criticism can hardly be applied to pictures so delicate and immaterial. We are in the presence of a personality who guesses right where any amount of logical reasoning would have led nowhere. Winifred Nicholson stands in a realm of her own devising, her art is too individual to be related to that of any other painter. Unconscious affinity there may be with kindred mentalities, but direct relationship none. If only people can divest themselves of preconceived notions of what art should be like and what its purpose is, then there is no picture in Mrs. Nicholson's collection that does not convey a pictorial message, that does not speak eloquently in a language all may understand if they will. Were the purpose of painting merely to record material facts, then the camera could do the work, but if the purpose of art be to convey emotion, then these canvases fulfill it to perfection.

"Flower Table No. 1" is with reason hung in the place of honor. In its plastic decoration—almost monumental—qualities, I must not minimize the suave fragrance that it possesses as a conception of color. It is a tone-poem, connoting the endless gradations of light and shadow warmed and softened by the reflected light that a few pots of flowers present to the spectator.

The pleasant feeling of springtime, the urge of existence to find manifestation in action, is admirably evoked in "Lamb's," a pastoral epic containing all Boucher's grace and delicacy but without his meanderings and worldliness. Another expression of pure joy is "White Sweet Peas," a vision of dazzling

sunlight flooding an open window to make radiant a jug of flowers on the window-sill.

Ben Nicholson's paintings are mostly of still-life, of objects in varying degrees more or less abstract or formalized. Some, like his "Ducks," are pleasingly decorative transcriptions of natural form, but in others, e. g., "Goblet and Pears," the objects have been conventionalized, out of all resemblance to nature. They are purely intellectual inventions, and if they are less moving and less easy to grasp than Winifred Nicholson's pictures, yet Ben's works have decorative qualities of composition, tone and color which give them a genuine importance and interest.

Fruits of Duveen Effort

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 13—Unique in the history of painting is the joyous experience of Ernest Procter and his wife, Dod Procter, who in the same month and almost the same week each had a picture bought for France and England. On the opening day of the Royal Academy the Daily Mail took the unprecedented step in English newspaperdom of buying for the Nation Dod Procter's superb painting "Morning," and on the following day it was officially announced that Ernest Procter's fine painting of contemporary Burmese life, "The Watchers," had been purchased from the Georges Petit Galleries, Paris, by the French Government for the Luxembourg.

Never before have a husband and wife in painting received such high international honors almost simultaneously, and both purchases may be traced to the direct or indirect influence of Sir Joseph Duveen's munificent championship of modern British art. Mr. Procter's Burmese picture was bought from the Duveen exhibition in Paris, whence Beatrice Bland's painting of "Spring in London" has also been bought for the Luxembourg.

Meanwhile the appreciation of Sir Joseph Duveen's effort has also taken a practical form in the United Kingdom. The Leeds exhibition, now closed, was visited by nearly 25,000 people, and no less than 77 pictures were sold. The figures beat all records for the Leeds Gallery, and many purchasers expressed their pleasure at being able to obtain good artistic works at reasonable prices. Another exhibition on similar lines, but of fresh work, selected by Sir William Orpen and his colleagues on the committee is to open next week in the Manchester City Art Gallery. On May 21 an exhibition of modern British art, similar to that held in Paris, opens in Brussels.

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The Reasons for Summer Camps

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Music News of the World

Stationary Music

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Berlin, May 10.

WE HAD some reasons to think that musical radicalism had outlived its time. From the moment when outstanding composers such as Stravinsky and his followers began to look back to past centuries to find their way for the future, it was clear that extravagance in contemporary music had lost ground. We were on the point of becoming normal. But let us not triumph too soon. There are young people who, far from walking in the footsteps of Stravinsky and his followers, are looking for the past as a guide for the future, emphasizing their radicalism and expect great things from experiment.

Entering the small concert hall of the Vox house, we find it crowded with people who are ready to experience musical adventures of the most daring kind. We are guests of the well-known November-Group, where radicalism has, for the last decade, found its hosts. The painters and composers are seated round small tables. The November-Group apparently generates other small groups. All of them have a different opinion about the compositions which are being performed on the platform.

The Law of Movement

One of the laws of art is that of movement. Thematic development as established by the sonata form is the expression of movement in music. Or rather: was. For every body knows that even in the time of post-romanticism the cherished sonata form had to resist many attacks from the side of the composers. Firstly, the three or four movements of the sonata were replaced by one long movement. This was done by Franz Liszt. He aimed at giving a complete unity by the whole. Most unhappily this plan, which was excellent, could not be fully realized owing to lack of musical imagination. The source of music in Franz Liszt was not rich enough to irrigate a great work. After many experiments with the one-subject sonata the composers went back to the four movements, which also was the basis of the symphonic form. It remains doubtful whether it was sympathy that influenced sonata or vice versa. Most probably it was the latter. The musical substance of music that gave rise to these experiments in form.

Arnold Schönberg came, and the foundations of musical form were vehemently shaken. But he himself did not know how to replace the architecture by a new one, till after the experimental music of his middle period, he arrived at his new system of 12 tones, which have to serve as the constructive material of his music. Schönberg, the admirer of Beethoven, as is proved by his two string quartets, thinks to have won, by this means, a new and certain method of composition in great forms. He believes to have, in this way, renewed the Beethovenian traditions.

Development Given Up

The young composers, whom we have come to listen to, are of different opinion. They have decided to give up thematic development and to make music which they call "stationary." They know very well that it is experimental music, but they hope that they will get rid of the fetters of tradition by making rhythm and dynamism the only source of musical movement. I use the term movement, as I am aware that it does not quite agree with the character of "stationary" music. It is beyond doubt that no one in the musical audience will take home the impression of an art that is strongly enough to suppress what is a result of linear and harmonic movement. The basis of these experiments is continual repetition. This seems to be very easy. But if we think it over, it is more difficult than the art of composition. For the basic idea is always on the point of winning the upper hand over musical substance. Where lies the substance of these pieces? Let us try to find it out.

The three composers presenting their sonatas for piano to a public consisting mostly of artists are Hansjörg Dammert, Stefan Wolpe and H. M. Stuckenschmidt. None of them plays his own composition. Dammert is no player at all. His sonata is performed by Franz Osborn, a highly gifted young pianist, outstanding by the enthusiastic and very convincing style in which he renders both old and new compositions. He is a born interpreter, particularly of modern compositions. The Wolpe sonata is played by a young woman, Elise C. Kraus, who devotes herself almost exclusively to modernity. And the spokesman of Stuckenschmidt is Stefan Wolpe, who declares this composer to be the greatest living musician.

You see we are amongst the extremists and radicals.

Mechanical and Elbow Art. Are these musicians as independent of any example as they appear to be? No doubt, there are some models in the music of our days that have encouraged them in their experimental work. They are not afraid of recurring to the Schönberg of the orchestral pieces Op. 16 and to the Stravinsky of the piano rag. The music, but they have given up all that is experimental, replacing it by what they think to be definite and solidly constructed art. It is rather the example of George Antheil and of Henry Cowell that has led them to the new form of composition which they employ; the mechanical style and the use of both fingers and arms are characteristic of their style.

The most gifted of these young composers undoubtedly is Stefan Wolpe. He is, so to speak, radical by birth and character. When I first knew him, some years ago, he was the most dreadful player in private houses. While others gave their Beethoven, Schubert and Chopin, he raged over the keyboard with the latest Scriabin, who was for him the first of all composers. Of course, he also was composing at that time. It was the most chaotic music I ever heard. Romanticism in music

was courageous enough to stay. I myself, to whom the young composers had been kind enough to play their pieces in a rehearsal, could go home with the inner conviction that the sense of this new music had not escaped me and that I had fully understood it.

Tuch's New Piano Concerto

Following chronological order, I ought to have spoken first of the piano concerto by Ernest Tuch, which was performed in the Berlin Beethovenaal in a concert given by Elly Ney, the excellent pianist, and Willem van Hoogstraeten, the conductor. It is, however, more than natural that the most radical form of composition is also the most stimulating one for the critic. This does not imply absolute appreciation of the experiment.

Ernest Tuch is no experimentalist. He has studied very seriously traditional music, so that when he

shakes off the fetters of tradition, we know and see exactly that he remains faithful to himself. His piano concerto is no doubt the best thing he has done so far. The contrast between the most radical form of composition and his sonorous, no less interesting than its sonorous, the weakest point is the middle movement. This always is the case where rhythmic force is the substance of a work. The solo part, which is extremely difficult, was performed in an admirable way by Elly Ney, while the score was rendered with energy and elegance by Hoogstraeten.

Ernest Tuch's piano concerto may be regarded as a valuable contribution to a branch of composition in which very few modern composers achieve much that is good.

Rigidity of Ideal. Stuckenschmidt is the most dreadful composer of all. His rigidity of ideal is so great, his respect for George Antheil so deep, that he never forgets him nor himself. There is no room for imaginative play. He makes the elbow of the pianist hurt in the most cruel manner. At last the performer has to let the cover of the keyboard fall down. This has to be the greatest effect of his mechanical composition. As a writer on music, Stuckenschmidt is better than as a composer.

On the whole, the audience had not to complain of academicism. Some hearers were puzzled by the startling novelty of the "stationary" music they had heard, some other people did not find it as new as the composers believed it to be. Nobody dared to whistle or to give other signs of disapproval. The reception, however, was extremely good. But I doubt whether many of those present remained in the hall to hear these sonatas da capo, though they were promised tea and cakes, if they

Jacques Ibert's "Angélique"

By G. JEAN-AUBRY

Paris, May 15

NEARLY two years ago I drew the attention of musicians to a young composer, and I even went so far as to prophesy that he would before long present us with a composition which would be at the same time a theatrical, lyrical and comic masterpiece of real interest. My prophecy was realized sooner than I expected, and "Angélique," Jacques Ibert's one-act musical farce, was not only the biggest success of his career, but also the best of his compositions, but has also justified all the hopes we placed in him.

It has been Ibert's good fortune to discover a really amusing libretto that enables him to express his humor, his chrestia ingenuity and the surety—only too rare nowadays—with which he composes for voices. As this charming work not to a large national theater, but to private initiative, a vocal and a few years ago, belonged to the Opéra-Comique. Mme. Beriza, has, during the last three years, undertaken to give a one month's season of new and modern lyrical works. We are thus indebted to her for the opportunity of Manuel de Falla's "El Amor Brujo," Stravinsky's "L'Histoire du Soldat," Lord Berners's "Le Carrosse du Saint-Sacrement." It is to her initiative that we owe, not only the success but the existence of "Angélique," which was performed 42 times at the Fémina Theater this spring, and which would have had a much longer run if they had been able to have it there at their disposal for a longer period.

Farcaical Plot. It is on a farcaical plot, in the style of Fair Comedies of the eighteenth century, or of some "mystery play" of the Middle Ages, that Jacques Ibert has written a truly remarkable farce, with small but thoroughly effective touches. First of all, the composer was wisely inspired to write his score for a very small orchestra of 20 musicians. This would probably not be sufficient for a composer less capable of inventing, but the fact is that these 20 musicians give a perfect musical support to the composition.

This short work, lasting about one hour, is full of truly incomparable life, movement and variety. One realizes how a real musician, with full knowledge of his art, aware of all the resources of the orchestra may, when composing a musical comedy, use the various resources of the orchestra with inexhaustible skill. Striking proof of this can be found in the scene between An-

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SUMMER TERM BEGINS JUNE 1

Canadian Folk Song Festival

By L. A. SLOPER

Quebec, May 22

MUSICAL material known probably to few musicians was set forth in varied and attractive guise during the three days of the Canadian Folk Song and Handicrafts Festival, which closed tonight. This festival, the first of its kind, was held at the Chateau Frontenac under the auspices of the National Museum of Canada, co-operating with the Canadian Pacific Railway. Its success, artistic and popular, was such that a second festival has already been announced for next year, again in this most French-Canadian of cities.

One of the most interesting revelations to those who were unfamiliar with Canadian folk music was the

close relation it bears to the old French chansons and to the old ecclesiastical forms. The festival programs were arranged with an eye to bringing out this historical perspective. The music of the French-Canadian people has its roots deep in the soil of France. The great majority of the several thousand folk songs that have been collected are directly descended from the French chansons, from troubadour songs, from the pastourelles of the French Court or from the old-time children's rounds. Many of them must have been first heard in Canada from the forces of Cartier, Champlain, and Cadillac.

Native Singers. Some of them, originally fashionable lays or children's songs, have been transformed by the centuries until in rhythms and dynamics they are amusingly incongruous with their words. For whatever their origin, their pulse has been adapted to the swing of the oar or the scythe in the new country, which governs their words. For whatever their origin, their pulse has been adapted to the swing of the oar or the scythe in the new country, which governs their words.

The presentation of this musical material ranged all the way from its rendition in native simplicity by folk singers direct from the farms, forests and rivers of Quebec to examples of its use as the basis of chamber music by contemporary Canadian composers. Both in the formal concert in the ballroom of the Chateau and informally, on Dufrain Terrace and in the dining rooms and corridors of the hotel, the native singers in their picturesque costumes played a large part.

Troubadour Songs. The sources of the collected folk music were charmingly set before the audience by Rodolphe Pilon, operatic tenor, and Cécile Brault, operatic mezzo-soprano, who sang troubadour songs of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, accompanied by the Hart House String Quartet of Toronto; J. Campbell McInnes, Toronto baritone, in chansons of old France, with accompaniments by Dr. Ernest MacMillan, director of the Toronto Conservatory; the Music Maker Singers of Toronto, seven young women in period costumes, who sang with fine atmospheric effect some French sixteenth century madrigals, a cappella, the direction of Mr. McInnes; and 14 small boys and girls organized by Mme. Arthur Duquet of Quebec, who presented old children's rounds and singing games, such as "Le Pont d'Avignon" and "La petite Bergère," with 7-year-old Louise Leclerc as a fascinating soloist.

The foundation of the programmatic structure was provided, of course, by the folk singers themselves, who gave us their songs, rays of soil and woods and stream.

It seems to me that France possesses at present the composer capable of filling the place left vacant by Chabrier, and of carrying on with a personal touch and modern color, the delicately comic tradition of Mozart and Rossini.

J. C. and Elliott Nugent, appearing in the revival of "Kempy" at the Hudson Theater, New York, are the authors of three plays which will be tried out in stock this summer. One of them, "Charlie and Wife," will probably have a presentation by Stuart Walker's Indianapolis company.

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true art-singers, who included at this festival, besides Messrs. McInnes and Pilon, and Mme. Brault, Juliette Gauthier de la Vérendrye, Germaine Le Bel and Jeanne Dussau. All these succeeded in preserving something of the original flavor of their songs, while lending them the aid of trained voices. Miss Gauthier, who is said to be a direct descendant of the explorer, Pierre Gauthier de la Vérendrye, is known to concert audiences in the United States, as well as in Canada. She has made a specialty of Canadian folk song and of West Coast Indian songs, which also were represented on her program. Her use of the autoharp for some of her accompaniments was particularly effective. Her other accompaniments were harmonizations for viola by Marion Bauer, played by Milton Blackstone of the Hart House Quartet. Miss Le Bel displayed a pleasing voice; an engaging manner. She was ac-

companied by Alfred Laliberté, Mme. Dussau added to her musical accomplishments a delightful French pronunciation. There were also some choral renderings of chansons, excellently done by the Chanteurs de Saint-Dominique, directed by Raoul Dionne.

Rhythmic Vitality. Here, then, were the sources and the raw material. The chief characteristic of these songs of the people is their rhythmic vitality. It must be confessed that in their native state they are exceedingly monotonous to listen to. But undoubtedly these tunes, based largely on the ancient modes, offer a rich supply of material to modern composers who are breaking free of the restrictions of major and minor. The programs were cleverly arranged to bring out what has been done with this material so far. It was all interesting, and if it left one with the belief that most of the work remains to be done, it must be remembered that the festival was organized precisely with the purpose of stimulating such work.

The first remove from the naïveté of the folk singers was represented by the work of the Bytown Troubadours, made up of Charles Marchand and Montreal chansonnier who has toured Canada and the United States, and Emile Boucher, Fortunat Champagne and Miville Belleau. The accompaniment vocal efforts of these tenors to attain to the classic perfection of art singing. Garbed in lumberjack costumes that are a little too fresh and tailored-looking to be quite convincing, they retain some of the simplicity of the untutored singers, but the songs as they sing them have been arranged by Pierre Gauthier from harmonizations by Oscar O'Brien and Geoffrey O'Hara (all Canadian musicians), and their artistry, like their costumes, smacks of sophisticated Charles Marchand, who has a considerable historical gift, is responsible for most of the entertainment provided by this group; the others play mostly the part of vocal accompanists.

From this stage we pass on to the

compared by Alfred Laliberté.

Mme. Dussau added to her musical accomplishments a delightful French pronunciation.

There were also some choral renderings of chansons, excellently done by the Chanteurs de Saint-Dominique, directed by Raoul Dionne.

For instrumental experiments

with folk melodies, the Hart House Quartet played Leo Smith's par-

phrases, composed for the festival, on "Jolie cour de rose" and "Dans Paris il y-tune brune" and "Monsieur en pauvre".

"A Saint-Malo bon port de mer." Another work composed for the festival was Oscar O'Brien's sonata for cello and piano, based on "Dans les prisons de Nantes," the first movement of which was played by the composer and Boris Hambourg of the Hart House Quartet.

Prizes Next Year.

These works did not entirely escape the monotony of their folk song sources. They displayed good work-

manship, and if they were not conspicuous for originality, they were thereby left open to competitors for the prizes which have been offered for next year's festival. These prizes total \$3000, to be awarded for compositions based on French-Canadian folk tunes. The forms in which composers are invited to write include a suite or tone poem for small orchestra, a cantata, a string quartet, a cantata, and arrangements of four instrumental parts for male voices, and for mixed voices. The competitions in vocal arrangements are open to Canadian composers only; the others to all.

The conduct of the festival reflected great credit on its organizers, Dr. Marius Barbeau, of the National Museum, who has himself collected many folk songs from the lips of habitants, and J. M. Gibbon, whose book, "Canadian Folk Songs, Old and New," was recently reviewed in this newspaper. The festival is not only a pleasant but a valuable addition to North American musical life.

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Monday, May 30

80 Symphony

Players

Alfredo Casella

The Ann Arbor Festival

Ann Arbor, Mich., May 23

Special Correspondence

BOTH for the variety of its material and the general excellence of its presentation, the thirty-fourth annual May Festival of the University of Michigan, held here May 18 to 21, will rank among the most memorable of the series.

Adhering to the policy which has been followed since 1914—the second year in which the festival was held in the handsome Hill Auditorium—the schedule called for six concerts, two of them matinees, and was given with the University Choral Union of 275 mixed voices, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and a chorus of 400 children from the Ann Arbor public schools as a foundation, supplemented by a glittering array of vocal and instrumental soloists, not to mention five different conductors, two of whom were presiding over their own works.

Add to the power of such a musical magnet the attraction exerted by one of the loveliest small cities of the United States, with its maze of shaded streets surrounding a college campus thronged with one of the largest student enrollments of the country, and it is not surprising that the 5000 capacity of Hill Auditorium was taxed for each of the concerts. Deeded, 40 miles away, contributed a considerable percentage of the audience, but the rest of the State and the northern sections of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois were, as always, liberally represented, for the University of Michigan May Festival, both in age and in musical importance, is one of the country's truly important musical annuals.

General Level High

The general level of all of the concerts was exceptionally high but even so the memory lingers, in retrospect, on a few shining minarets in the emotional experience—the poignant little impromptu speech with which Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink bade farewell to a city she first sang in 25 years ago, when her amazing career had run but half its course; on the premier performance of Howard Hanson's "Heroic Elegy" in memory of Beethoven, with the composer conducting; on the exaltation of the Sanctus of the Beethoven Mass in D, in which the soprano soloist, Mrs. Rose Ponelle, the luscious voice; on the indescribable effect of the singing children, and on the verve and precision and richness of the performance of "Carmen," which closed the festival.

Mme. Schumann-Heink sang Erda's Warning from "Rheingold" and Waltraute's Narrative from "Götterdämmerung"—with it, must be confessed, a little effect; but in a group of four songs, where piano accompaniment relieved her of the necessity of competing with full orchestra, her magnificent mastery of

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13%	13%	5000 E Mass	68%	68%	68%	4 mos gross
58%	58%	5000 Mass G	94%	94%	94%	Net up inc
24%	24%	3000 New River	92%	92%	92%	Net up inc
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

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Press of the World

CIVIC REVIVAL NEEDED
Arkansas Gazette: After express-
ing his sympathy with the prohibi-
tion law as a "great praiseworthy
effort" to keep people decent, and
help them do their duty by their fami-
lies and spend their money on ne-
cessities, Ramsay MacDonald, for-
mer British Prime Minister, who has
been visiting the United States, said
he would like to see "a great moral
appeal to all good citizens to respect
the law."
That wish might well be echoed
by all Americans and extended to
embrace laws other than the Vol-
stead Act and obligations other than
that of decent sobriety. We have
always had religious revivals in the
United States. Why not great civil
revivals also? The country stands
in need of them at the present time
as never before. Such scandals as
the sensational primary in Penn-
sylvania and Illinois last year were
symptoms of a laxness which pre-
vails and makes itself manifest also
in a growing neglect of the duty
of voting.

REWARD FOR WORK
Hamilton Spectator: It almost in-
variably follows that good work
of any kind receives its reward. Some-
times it is true, the reward is not
of the obvious kind; but it is there
just the same. "One self-proving
hour whole years outweighs of stupid
stayers and of loud hurrahs."
Whether our sincere and earnest ef-
forts meet with praise and material
reward or not, they will always bring
us a measure of compensation. Self-
respect, most precious of all pos-
sessions, comes from the practice of
doing one's best in every undertak-
ing; while the sacrifice of self-re-
spect is involved in the opposite
policy of shirking responsibility and
doing the least possible, and not
doing even that well. We get out of
life what we put into it—that is
often said, and it is one of the truest
bits of philosophy ever uttered.

Washington Star: The smile re-
ported as shining on the face of
Senator Borah may indicate that
he does not care how much any
one calls him a "red," so long as
his constituency will add the
"white and blue."

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

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(Continued)

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What They're Saying

WILL C. WOOD: "Citizenship is
character functioning in civic
affairs."

AVERY J. GRAY: "Only through
education in thrift can the boys
and girls of today acquire a well-
balanced sense of values."

WILL ROGERS: "It looks to me
like Communism is such a
happy family affair that not a
Communist wants to stay where
it is practiced."

JUDGE FLORENCE E. ALLEN:
"Liberated woman's responsi-
bility is to go forth to demand law
not war, to insist that the same
standard applied to individual
morality be applied to organized
groups and nations."

In the Lighter Vein

THEY GENERALLY DO
"Now, Willie, tell me what
month has twenty-eight days in
it."
"They all have."

REACTION
A diamond merchant says that
this is the time of year when a
brisk business is done in engage-
ment rings. I suppose there is a
corresponding slump in ladies'
gloves.—*Passing Show.*

PAZZE PERMISSIST
"Well, Junior, your school is
soon over now."
"You mean, we just get a few
months' recess!"

ON THE NEW YORK-PARIS ROUTE
City Dweller (twenty years
hence): "Yes, we've given up our
tower apartment and moved
down to the ground floor. We
liked it up there, but the noise
of the air traffic was simply ter-
rific."—*Life.*

A Thought for Today

LIGHT is the task
when many share
the toil. —Homer

INDIFFERENT
Coal Dealer: "Yes, coal is \$28
a ton."
Customer: "That's 23 million
dollars per million tons, isn't it?
Well, let me think—yes, you
might send me fifty pounds."—
Kansas City Star.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

RICHMOND
(Continued)

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DAILY FEATURES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The Fleet and Naval Limitation

AS THE great battle and scouting fleet of the United States, which has been exercising in New England waters, disperses its units in all directions, the battleships going back to the Pacific Ocean, the scouts remaining in the Atlantic, the newspapers are filled with forecasts of the tripartite conference at Geneva for the further limitation of naval armaments.

The fleet now being broken up has been the most powerful naval force assembled since the days of the World War. Naval authorities declare that no other nation could today bring under one control so prodigious an array of fighting craft. There are nations possessing one or two battleships superior in power to the greatest in the American fleet. There are other nations better provided with battle cruisers, with submarines, or with bombing planes. But the authorities agree that, for well-rounded and symmetrical power, the fleet which today disperses can have no present equal on the face of the waters.

Before the great battleships have passed the Panama Canal on the way to their Pacific station, the conference called by President Coolidge will be in session at Geneva. It will be made up of official representatives of Great Britain, Japan, and the United States, with probably unofficial representatives from France and Italy. It may well be inquired why the United States, whose naval authorities agree that it holds no second place upon the ocean, and the wealth and industrial power of which are such that it could easily outstrip all rivals in naval construction, should be the initiator of such a conference?

The answer is clearly that the people of the United States, though proud of their navy, and ready and even eager to support it on a parity with that of any other nation, are intelligent enough to see the economic folly of competitive naval building. They are fair-minded enough, too, to see that Great Britain with its far-flung dominions to which the trade routes must be open, and its densely populated British Islands, for which food must be constantly imported by water, must necessarily maintain a powerful navy for its own protection. The United States, too, with a frontier on two oceans, with its ownership of the Panama Canal, exposed to attack at either end, and with distant colonies which cannot be ignored, has need of a navy today as never before in its history. But if there is to be a steady contest between these two nations as to which one shall be the more powerful on the ocean, it will mean simply the constant and lavish expenditure of money drawn from the people by taxation in the construction of great battleships and auxiliaries which the one nation can eclipse as fast as the other constructs them. In such a race the United States, with its tremendous constructive power, need have nothing to fear except the sense of the utter futility and wastefulness of the expenditure.

The conference at Geneva, therefore, which the President has so wisely summoned, is not to be taken as in any sense hostile to the navy or to naval developments. It should rouse no antagonism among the friends of the navy either within or without the service. It simply seeks a counsel of reasonableness whereby the navies of the principal maritime nations shall be maintained at a practical parity, and the extravagance of ruinous naval construction shall be done away with. To this end it deserves the hearty support even of those who believe with The Christian Science Monitor that the navy is an arm of America's national power which deserves whole-hearted and generous support.

Correlated Industries

WERE it not for the fact that there is a tendency, whenever some particular or peculiar aspect of an economic problem is presented in a manner to magnify it or to emphasize its importance, to lose sight of its relation to other economic problems, it would be a less difficult to maintain, in public thought, a true balance and a clearer realization of the correlation that actually exists. No doubt it is this apparent tendency which has resulted, as many seem inclined to believe, in placing over-emphasis upon the economic needs of the people in distinctly agricultural sections of the United States, that has caused the people of other sections to lose sight of the necessity of reaching a right solution of the farmers' problems if it is hoped to maintain the general level of national prosperity which is now being enjoyed.

It is admitted, and always without argument, that agriculture is the chief basic industry of the country. And yet there is apparent a tendency in the industrial sections, so called, to regard it merely as a collateral rather than a correlated industry. In the May 1 issue of *Forbes' Magazine*, Arthur Capper, United States Senator from Kansas, recognized as the leader of the farm bloc in Congress, makes the statement that there is hardly an industry that does not depend directly or indirectly upon agriculture. There is need, in considering what he has to say further in discussing the farm problem, to get this viewpoint, which is neither unique nor original. It is laid down as a premise only because of what appears to be the tendency to lose sight of its economic significance.

After enumerating several related industries, such as milling, meat packing, cotton spinning and weaving, leather manufacturing, and others directly dependent upon the products of the farms, Senator Capper finds that these are all somewhat too obviously related or correlated industries. He says the busy business man wants to know more, and first of all what is wrong with conditions on the farms; what relief should be applied; and just how his own business is to be benefited if the relief sought is given. It is the view of the Senator that the provisions which have been made and the methods applied in a desire to stabilize manufacturing industries, for instance, and for insuring the operation of adequate transportation facilities, to say nothing of the tacit consent accorded to labor organizations in their deter-

mined effort to fix high and ever-advancing wage scales, have not been made available in aiding and encouraging what he regards as the chief and most important of all industries.

The Kansas Senator's argument, specifically, is a defense of the relief plan proposed in the McNary-Haugen bill, which he declares would apply to the farming industry virtually the methods which have aided in stabilizing other related industries. At the moment, he finds, farming is not profitable. The economic problem will be solved, he insists, when it can be carried on at a profit. It is interesting to observe, however, that he finds, just as have other students of the subject—some of whom have disagreed with him as to the form of relief to be provided—that the great problem is one of efficient and economic distribution. He tells us that "an army of passers-on takes nearly three-quarters of the consumer's dollar, while farm dollars so obtained are only eighty cents by comparison with dollars made in all other basic industries."

Likewise he confirms the claim, regarding which there should be no slightest disagreement, that independent, individual competitive marketing of agricultural products is uneconomic. Most of the farmers' products seek a market within thirty or sixty days after their maturity, and it is thus easy, under present conditions, for speculative interests to take advantage of the situation. The need clearly is for government aid. How can this aid be best and most effectively extended? Senator Capper apparently does not find it possible or advisable to offer an alternative for the measure which has already met Executive disapproval. His arguments in support of that plan are along the lines followed by the proponents of that plan when it was before Congress. The President, in his veto message, pointed out what he declared were inherent weaknesses and serious constitutional defects in that measure. He sought to show that the methods advanced would not insure to agriculture in general the benefits claimed and sought. In the same message President Coolidge expressed the hope that the relief needed will be provided in legislation which will meet the approval of the farmers themselves. These methods, he points out, must be devoted to the building up of farmer-controlled marketing concerns equipped to handle occasional surplus production, with the benefits shared by agriculture as a whole.

Rheims Cathedral Restoration

IN THE announcement that the nave of Rheims Cathedral has been completely restored and that services have been resumed therein for the first time since the war is written another chapter in the healing of the wounds of 1914-18. It was in September, 1914, that the building was last in normal use and even then its bombardment had already begun. Moreover, until the end of the war the cathedral remained in the fire zone, constantly under fire, and at times, as in April, 1917, exposed to a merciless attack from guns of heavy caliber.

That the cathedral withstood the onslaughts as well as it did spoke well for the thirteenth century masons who built it. And that, when stock was taken of the damage done, it was found that its state was what was described as desperate is not any disparagement of their work. Considering the magnitude of the ruin, that it has been found possible to restore part of it with a remarkable degree of completeness is a marvel of architectural and building genius and a tribute to the energy of the people responsible for it, while the fact that American finance has helped to make the restoration of this world-famous monument possible augurs well for international accord.

It is useless to go into detail regarding the work that needed and that still needs to be done. One is told, however, that the patience and skill that has been brought to bear upon the problems presenting themselves in its connection have resulted in a success to date almost beyond expectation. And the rest, it is said, is largely a question of money. The problem of churches and historical monuments in France has had so far to give way to more practical necessities, but there is no chance of their being forgotten. The restoration as it proceeds may be seen as going hand in hand with the complete wiping out of the antagonism of the war time. That it will be carried through to its ultimate is but a natural expectation.

Cotton From the Flood Districts

IN TRADE circles the recent advance in the market price of raw cotton has been accepted as directly caused by the flood in the Mississippi Valley. When cotton reaches sixteen cents a pound there may be good reason for gratitude on the part of those who grew the staple last year and hoped to receive for it a compensation more nearly equal to the cost of production than was the case last fall and winter. And whereas it may be true that the reports from the flooded districts have had what is known as a "moral" effect in trade circles and have resulted in the upward movement in cotton prices, there are factors entirely foreign to that event which must have a far more serious effect upon the cotton trade. In so analyzing the situation, also, there is no inclination to cast doubt upon the value of cotton at the sixteen-cent price. Many factors will honestly enough contend that the staple is worth all of that.

According to the latest reports, and while these may not be entirely official they are accepted by the trade as sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes, the floods in the Mississippi Valley have overflowed some 2,500,000 acres. From these same acres it was estimated some 1,250,000 bales of cotton were obtained last year. In the aggregate, such an amount may appear to be a considerable quantity of cotton, but actually it was less than one-tenth of the total cotton crop of last season. It may be conceded that a depletion of some million and a quarter bales from a normal crop would cause a radical shortage in the market for raw cotton and greatly enhance the price, but there is today no assurance that this is going to be the case. As a matter of fact, the daily statistics of shipments show that the present higher price of cotton has brought to concentration points an increasing quantity of the staple. It is in-

creasingly evident from the statistics available that the present price of cotton, if based upon the quantity of the staple available, is too high if the price last winter was an accurate estimate of the value resulting from a free operation of the so-called law of supply and demand. There is really no definite assurance that the cotton crop this year is going to be so greatly curtailed as some factors would have it thought. Probably it is true that in certain instances three-fourths of the flooded area in the Mississippi Valley will be planted to crops other than cotton this year, but that is no assurance that the coming crop will be less than an average.

As a matter of fact, it has been brought forcibly home that cotton is a valuable staple in the United States and throughout the world. Textile mills are reputed to be making large profits from their operations on the fiber this year, and the merchants handling the goods are finding no great difficulty in disposing of the product. Such being the case, no inconsiderable proportion of this renewed prosperity should be passed on back to the plantation. The flood may have inspired that added incentive to the market necessary to enhance the price to its present level, but it has not caused that economic destruction which many accounts would make it appear to have been the case. Out of all such incidents comes good, and this is the reward to the cotton planter.

Flutes and Flute-Playing

BLOWING into a hollow stick is undoubtedly one of the oldest of pastimes; and boring the wood and punching the holes, one of the longest practiced of occupations. Playing on the perfected form of the hollow stick, the flute, is veritably one of the most difficult of the musical professions; while fashioning the tube, today usually of metal, and contriving the perforations and the keys to open and close them, is one of the most skilled of the musical crafts. Accounting for the sound of flutes already built is likewise one of the hardest questions in analysis, and controlling and regulating the sound of those in process of construction is one of the most elusive problems in synthesis that theorists and designers encounter.

Historically, the important truth to be borne in thought perhaps is, that the flute captured the scale for musical art and made feasible the invention of tunes. But whether that generalization holds or not, an understanding of the instrument from the earliest times to the present seems to be necessary for anybody who contemplates enlarging its power and enriching its color, or who meditates increasing its melodic fluency and extending somewhat its harmonic adaptability.

Dayton C. Miller, who has placed on public view in New York his collection of flutes, and who has made known the outcome of much physical research in his lecture on "Tone Quality," shows precisely the same concern about what was formerly achieved as about what may hereafter be attained. He finds that looking back is equivalent to seeing ahead. From ancient flute of cane or bone, to modern flute of ebony or silver, he must possess all disclosed facts before he can expect to explore successfully hidden possibilities.

Complimenting the flute has always fitted itself to the manners of the times and responded to the need of the moment. It has been loud-voiced in the open air and soft-spoken indoors. Nothing ever uttered a more martial scream than the fife, or a more polite sigh than the flute of conical or taper, both rather obsolete now. The Greek aulos probably had a proper volume and accent for accompanying a choral interlude in drama, as the Boehm flute has for the obligato of the mad-scene in the opera, "Lucia."

Physicists have been endeavoring of late to evolve sonorities that shall answer in point of strength and of beauty to the requirements of the twentieth-century orchestra. But Professor Miller may lecture on the subject and Theocritus may epigrammatize: "Wish you to play the double aulos, while I strike the harp and Daphnis sings?"—the chief responsibility lies where it always lay. Whether a symphony listener gives attention, or whether Pan keeps awake, depends on the imaginativeness and the expressiveness of the performer.

Random Ramblings

The most sung song on the radio in America the night of June 1 will be "Where Is My Wandering Wavelength Tonight?"

A foreigner might find it hard to explain why commencement should mark the end of college days.

If it is odd that fresh breezes come from salt seas, how about salted nuts being nixest when fresh?

Brilliant as Captain Lindbergh has shown himself, his success is due to other than surface qualities.

If any of these popular questions make you feel like a goose, why not duck them?

The gentle summer shower is an eavesdropper that seldom hears harsh words of itself.

Those who are continually dodging responsibility seldom seem to make a hit.

Because one has been taken in is no reason why one should be put out.

While tennis is rather a quiet game, it can't be played without a racket.

Another good safety drive is the front-seat, instead of the back-seat, drive.

A debating star shines best when his points are clear.

Living within one's means often means going without.

Square deals help to keep round sums in circulation.

One must not be backward in trying to get ahead.

The place for snubbers is on the car, not in it.

Mandated Government in Palestine

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

THE difficulties attendant upon the establishment of a just and efficient government in Palestine cannot be fully appreciated without due consideration of the extreme racial and religious differences of the inhabitants. While the population may be roughly divided into Arabic (Moslem), Jew and Christian, there are many minor subdivisions, both racial and religious, within the larger groups, each differing in some essential from all the others, a condition which greatly complicates the problem of government.

The Moslems of Palestine, of many races and varying in color from white to coal black, with all the ethnic differences which that implies, are for the most part Sunnis, that is, Traditionalists. They are further divided into four groups, viz., Shafi, Hanbali, Hanafi, and Maliki—all Moslems and followers of the prophet, yet each group differing from every other in some more or less important particular in respect of worship.

What is true of the Moslem is also true to a certain extent of some of the other religious groups into which the cosmopolitan population of Palestine is divided. These groups include Greek Orthodox, Roman Catholic, the United churches (which while acknowledging the authority of the Pope yet preserve in some degree their own liturgies and customs), the Armenian church, Jacobites, Copts, and Abyssinians, the Anglican group, the American colony, the German Templar community, Jews, Samaritans, Druses, Metawileh and Bahais, each group bent upon preserving its identity and its peculiar religious rites.

While it would seem that their racial and religious differences offer difficulties almost insurmountable in the administration of a government inspired by outside authority, the difficulties are immeasurably increased when a benevolent power undertakes to establish self-government by so mixed a population. Then it is that the lack of political experience becomes manifest.

The desire of a community to govern itself is natural and commendable; self-determination is a term often heard in recent years. But to prepare a community so widely divergent in tradition, racial, industrial, and religious, as the present population of Palestine is a work requiring almost inexhaustible patience and the exercise of great wisdom.

To illustrate: Soon after England established civil government in Palestine, a plebiscite was undertaken to elect a legislative council which should function with the High Commissioner in formulating ordinances to supplant the Turkish laws and to institute new laws where necessary. What happened? The largest racial group, the Arabs, refused to participate in the election, thus frustrating the whole project.

Now, four years later, the first general election in Jerusalem is being held amid great excitement among the various groups, arising from a zeal to elect their respective candidates. Although in certain cases this excitement has found expression in the discharge of firearms, no casualties have been reported.

It is evident that while the interim between the first attempts to hold an election and the present has brought some understanding of the rights, duties, and privileges of citizenship in a self-governing community, there is still much to be done in the way of political education to develop the true sense of service. Self-interest, the desire to use political privilege purely for personal gain, is still uppermost among these primitive peoples.

In the proclamation which General Allenby caused to be read to the inhabitants of Jerusalem in English, French, Italian, Arabic, and Hebrew, on the occasion of his formal entry into the Holy City, two days after its capitulation in December, 1918, occurs this notable passage:

"Since your city is regarded with affection by the adherents of three great religions of mankind and its soil has been consecrated by the prayers and pilgrimages of multitudes of devout people of these three religions for many centuries, therefore do I make known to you that this sacred building, monument, holy spot, shrine, traditional site, endowment, pious bequest, or customary place of prayer, or whatsoever form of the three religions, will be maintained and protected according to the existing customs and beliefs of those to whose faiths they are sacred."

That the government established by British military authority scrupulously carried out the high purpose of this declaration, there is not the slightest doubt.

The Balfour resolution declared the purpose of the British Government to be to look with favor upon the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people and to use its best endeavor to facilitate that object. It also stated, "If the growth of Jewish influence were accompanied by Arab degradation, or even by a neglect to promote Arab advancement, it would fail in one of its essential motives."

With so definite and so noble a purpose as its goal, the English Government under the mandate of the League

of Nations set out to establish a righteous and efficient government over a territory some 8000 square miles in extent, having a population of more than 700,000, which had suffered for centuries from oppression and misrule. That the government established under the mandate has succeeded in maintaining the *status quo ante bellum* regarding the holy places, and in protecting the rights of the various religious groups, is evidenced by the increasing amity and cordiality between them. It has also succeeded in introducing civic betterment in the form of improved public utilities and the establishment of free public schools.

For purposes of administration, Palestine is divided into three districts or provinces, viz., Northern, Middle, and Southern, the middle district including Jerusalem, which is the seat of government. The chief executive, the High Commissioner, is appointed by the Crown and is answerable to the British Government. The Chief Secretary is the Commissioner's principal adviser, and also the channel for all communications with other officials. He becomes the executive in the absence of the High Commissioner.

An executive council, consisting of the High Commissioner, the Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, and Treasurer, aids in an advisory capacity in the exercise of the administrative authority. There is also a council consisting of the heads of the various departments, which exercises a certain legislative function, its acts and ordinances being subject to veto by the British Secretary of State.

No ordinance may be passed "which shall restrict complete freedom of conscience and free exercise of all forms of worship when not subversive to the maintenance of public order and morals." This is religious liberty fully safeguarded.

The executive head of each province or district is a governor, or commissioner as he is more commonly termed, also appointed by the Crown. In the district including Jerusalem, the governor is in effect the deputy of the High Commissioner, who resides in the Government House, the pretentious German hospice founded by ex-Empress Augusta and placed under the protection of the Order of St. John.

Each of the four cities in the district has an elective council. That in Jerusalem numbers twelve, divided as follows: Moslem, five; Jew, four; Christian, three. The recent election occupied three days. The better to avoid disturbance, each group has its own polling place outside the walls in the new city.

Suffrage is exercised by male Palestinians twenty-five years of age who pay one pound municipal house tax, or half that sum as a government land tax. Only those who pay double these amounts are eligible for election to the council. Aliens acquire citizenship by a process of naturalization after two years' residence in the country. From the council of each city the High Commissioner appoints a mayor, who thus becomes the executive officer for his city. As the district of Jerusalem includes Ramallah, Jericho, and Bethlehem, the High Commissioner has the selection of four mayors in this district.

While the general government is responsible for education, general welfare, roads, police, and sanitation, there are many phases of public well-being which fall to the City Council. This body is especially helpful in promoting cleanliness and maintaining peace and good will between the many factions. Taxation still follows the Turkish custom. A tithe of one-tenth of his crops is collected from each farmer, beside which there is a small land tax. A revision of the methods of taxation is a problem for early consideration.

The judicial department is quite separate from the executive, and the chief judges receive appointment from the Crown. Local magistrates are appointed by the High Commissioner. Ecclesiastical courts of the various religious groups exercise exclusive jurisdiction over marriage and divorce, questions of alimony and confirmation of wills. They also control all endowments for religious purposes, and their judgments are executed by process of the civil courts.

One of the great needs in Palestine is for the establishment of a more extensive public school system, in which the children of all races and creeds may participate. This would prejudice in some degree at least be overcome and the common interest be emphasized. So long as each religious group keeps its children apart from all the others, so long will there be lack of that sense of unity which is essential in a self-governed community.

As one travels about Palestine he sees many evidences of new courage and hopefulness. Homes are under construction far from neighbors, where formerly habitations were grouped for protection. With the development of industries and the introduction of improved methods in agriculture, a period of prosperity will ensue the like of which has not been known before. Stable and just government will in time win the respect of all classes.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Moscow

Moscow Easter is probably the most popular and widely celebrated national holiday in Russia. Not only are the churches densely crowded during the long picturesque service which is held on the night before Easter, but the day itself is an occasion for festive visits among friends. Colored eggs are much in evidence and the favorite Russian delicacies known as paska (a rich confection in which cheese is the basic ingredient) and kulich, a sort of raisin cake, are on every board. Moscow is usually plainly if not shabbily dressed, but everyone appears to find new clothes for the Easter holidays. One seems to see more white collars at this time than during all the other seasons of the year. While the chief religious service is held on the eve of Easter, the intermittent clanging of the city's numerous church bells continues to proclaim the holiday for several days.

Russia is regaining some long-lost citizens in the shape of the Nekrasovs, or followers of Nekrasov. These are Cossacks who left Russia in the eighteenth century because of political and religious differences with the Government and took up their abode in Turkey. They are now returning to Russia in large groups and are receiving community allotments of land in the Salsky steppes in the Don country of southeastern Russia. Notwithstanding their long period of exile they speak pure Russian of the time of Catherine II.

The Russian Reconstruction Farms, a pioneer enterprise launched by a group of Americans in the north Caucasus region, now keeps the outside world in touch with its activities by sending out an occasional letter of information. Although it is inconveniently located, from the standpoint of the casual traveler, being situated on a branch railroad with rather bad connections with the main line, it is something of a magnet for the American social students who occasionally visit Russia. Its latest achievements, it seems, are the building of a bath-house which is equally appreciated by the American personnel and the Russian peasants of a neighboring village, the linking up of the various buildings in the farm territory by telephonic connection and the establishment of radio connection with America. The radio enthusiasts in the farm colony were recently able to "listen in" on a whole program given by the Schenectady (N. Y.) radiocasting station.

The unemployed are a constant problem in Russia. According to the latest available figures there are now 1,271,000 registered unemployed in the Soviet Union, an increase of 320,000 for the last year. The root cause of Russian unemployment is, it is generally recognized, is agrarian rather than industrial. The industries, which are steadily increasing their production, employ more work-

ers from year to year; but this is more than counterbalanced by the constant flow of peasants, who cannot make a decent living out of the soil, into the cities and towns. The Soviet leaders believe that unemployment will disappear only gradually as a result of more modernized and diversified and as the state finds the resources to subsidize the transportation and settlement of large numbers of peasants to the vast open spaces of Siberia and other unsettled or thinly settled portions of the Soviet Union. Recently there has been a regular stampede of unemployed into the Siberian town of Semipalatinsk, the proposed terminus of the Turkestan-Siberia Railroad. Warnings have been issued that local labor will supply all the building needs of this railroad during the first year of its construction.

The Russian Academy of Natural Sciences is at work on the production of a new map of Russia, planned to show the various nationalities of the country and the density of population in various regions. The map will be quite up-to-date, as it is based on the latest census returns. The last map of this kind was produced in the sixties of the last century and was mostly confined to the European part of Russia.

The Communist who is sent abroad on a foreign mission does not always conform to the strict rules prescribed by party discipline. Free from the scrutiny of his comrades, he sometimes throws money about with a lavishness which ill becomes a member of a proletarian organization. The Control Committee that looks after the personal behavior of Communist Party members and is supposed to censure or punish them for any delinquencies, has recently issued a pronouncement on this subject of "commanding heights" or foreign missions. After mentioning "the pet of the fenses of comrades who go abroad, such as stopping at the more expensive hotels, visiting cities where they have no business requirement, and charging articles of personal consumption to their expense accounts, it declares that the "régime of economy" is meant to apply to Communists abroad as well as at home, and says that it intends to hold responsible persons who are guilty of these offenses in the future.

A good many rare and valuable historical objects were apparently mislaid during the turmoil of revolution and are only gradually coming to light. One of the recent finds in this connection was a number of printed decrees dating from the time of the French Revolution, which were discovered in the estate of the landlord Solobov, in the Serpukhov region, south of Moscow. Another was a series of letters from Goethe to von Humboldt, written between 1825 and 1830. These letters had somehow found their way into the geological archives.